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Southeast Asia Report

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29 OCTOBER 1986

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ARMY EDITORIALS NOTE MORALE PROBLEMS, RESPONSIBILITIES

Spiritual, Material Problems

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 22 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Spiritual Concerns for Army"]

[Text] Our army has adapted itself to its environment and has been living richly, happily and strongly even in times of difficulty, shortages, or testing in the fire of violent combat. Along with well established material living conditions, the army also has great interest in the morale of its men.

Many troops along the northern and western borders of our country are presently engaged in combat, or preparing to fight in a very difficult crisis. Some of them are starving and experiencing shortages of materials and food supplies, but their morale is holding up very well. Our fighters are still happy, read books and newspapers, listen to the radio, sing, play sports, tell stories, play checkers...they are making the environment for their units fresh and alive.

But at the same time, quite a few troops, even though they are now in comfortable situations behind lines, are not excited; they lack a fighting and military drive. There are many reasons behind this kind of attitude. Nevertheless, the primary cause of this situation is that the leadership and command level have not paid serious attention to the needs of these fighters, primarily to their morale. This lack of spirit is blamed on difficulties, confusing work or shortages of goods, and their spiritual problems are taken lightly.

At a time like this when the country has many crises, guaranteeing the army's welfare through material and spiritual fulfillment has become a pressing issue.

We should not consider the needs to improve the army's living standard and morale to be common problems. Rather, they must be considered important tasks for the cadres at leadership and command levels in order to improve the strength of military units. These troops must strongly demonstrate their unselfish revolutionary spirit and brave perseverance in conquering all obstacles, starvation and hardship. Many troops have been quite

successful in caring for and improving morale in the army, but their concern is not taken seriously. The material welfare for some troops is quite good, but morale is sadly lacking, a problem which must be addressed and changed soon.

Most cadres and fighters among the grassroot troops are young. Therefore, caring for and being concerned with their morale, meaning caring for their special expectations, cannot be omitted for these young lives. Young fighters might be able to overcome their material needs, but they might not look happy or enthusiastic. However, experience in many army units shows that it is a realistic goal to establish and improve their morale firmly. A strong morale can stand up against all unhappy incidents in life, all undesirable culture and all the psywar schemes of the enemy.

Morale in the army touches on the behavior of soldiers in many areas: culture, art and literature, sports and others. Therefore, we must take great interest in improving morale in every area, and not pay attention only to individual areas as groups of cadres have done on their own. We must overcome indecisiveness and not wait to have a complete set of materials before promoting cultural activities among soldiers. But the important thing is that we must start shaping the real situation, and correct the difficulties that are collected around units right now. With the complexity of the masses we must look for ways to organize and encourage the enthusiasm, joy and liveliness of young lives because we might be able to develop and fulfill these spiritual needs with our own two hands. We must look for ways with all these simple activities, namely, propaganda, exhibitions, field trips, reading, cultural enrichment, sports, entertainment and others.

The leadership and command level must acknowledge these problems correctly in order to meet the army's spiritual needs, to increase its responsibility and to really care about the fighters. There must be well organized weekly and monthly programs of spiritual activities with detailed and clear aims for units. Troop commanders must supervise the activities directly, and organize and share the work with cadres who follow up. They should suggest that organizations regularly conduct cultural activities in each area. They must be decisive and urge, persuade and encourage all levels, and especially the lower levels to be enthusiastic in participating in cultural activities. Every activity must be selective, and train those who are enlightened to be leaders and mainstays in the movement. But development that concentrates on training only those who will be the core must be avoided; we must also pay attention to those in the movement who are enthusiastic to succeed in order to persuade everybody to be active and develop a happy life in their units.

Commanding cadres and deputies responsible for political duties are the primary bodies responsible for organizing the various army programs. However, the role of young people is the most important. Therefore, the LPRYU [Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union]--for example, the LPRYU Secretariat and Administrative Committee--must take charge and be smart and creative in order to have its opinions concerning this issue, plans and programs be in line with the psychology of young people and in line with the situations in their units.

For each unit, regardless of the situation, if cadres are knowledgeable about the situation and praise a responsible spirit, if the party chapter gives close supervision and encouragement and gains the mature abilities of the masses--surely such cultural organization activity will be efficient and fulfilling and improve the morale of the soldiers. It will be a way to strengthen the combat spirit of units so that they will perform their duties majestically.

Role of Company-Level Party Cadre

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 29 May 86 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Responsibilities of Company-Level Political Cadres"]

[Text] Presently there are many political cadres at the company level and they are all young officers. They all have been trained in schools at home and abroad. A number of these comrades are deputy commanders of companies and also secretaries of party chapters.

A valuable asset which is apparent about some of these political officers at the company level is that they are highly combat aware, determined, serious and honest in their work. They are models in their life-style, and a large number of them have principal roles in promoting solidarity in their units, and efficiently promoting party tasks and political tasks in training and encouraging soldiers.

But because they are young and inexperienced, these company-level political officers have some weaknesses, and the performance of their duty and application of their power are limited. Some comrades are determined and sincere, concerned with the collective work of their departments, but they do not thoroughly understand their power. Sometimes they must also do the work of their commanders. A number of comrades in leadership tasks act nervous when they encounter difficulties and confusion. Their solutions and actions toward problems are still confusing. They have shown their anxiety and lack of caution many times.

The primary problem of political cadres at the company-level is they must have a strong grip on and detailed knowledge about the objectives of their political education work, a thorough knowledge of their duties and the role of the company, and know what work can and cannot be done yet. They must do research and study on this basis to look for methods to make all tasks efficient.

To reach these things, the political cadres of companies must exert efforts to train and study and educate themselves endlessly. Along with being models in every area, they must be strong in spirit, loving and caring, and be close to soldiers on a regular basis in order to understand their psychology and the desires of the lower ranks. Political cadres must thoroughly understand the way to command and control troops, and have the know-how to carry out the work of the party, and the political tasks involved in all the company's duties.

The most important role of the political cadres at the company level is to always inform soldiers about the situation and their duties, and to be aware and highly decisive. If the company commander in charge of managing and commanding all tasks such as organization and the use of the force is out of line, then it is the responsibility of the company's political cadres to come in and help. Therefore, company political cadres must make everyone have a revolutionary awareness, be happy and enthusiastic, have endurance and try to overcome difficulties, overcome hardship and sadness, be stable, creative, decisive and fulfill all their duties productively and with very high quality work. Therefore, political cadres must be smart in changing the ideology of the military, know the strengths and weak points in each person, and know the ease or difficulty in performing a duty. They must do research and be creative in actively educating and encouraging troops.

Political cadres are the working leaders, but they do not command soldiers directly so each of their activities, regardless of whether it concerns an issue or any direction, all must be considered to be important tactics for encouraging and pushing.

The general weak point of political cadres at the company-level at present is carrying out party tasks; political tasks are still shaky, dry, and the psychology is still weak.

Because they are in charge of party tasks and of company political tasks, political cadres must consider and always promote the development of internal solidarity among the low level and high level officers. In particular, relations and solidarity among commanding cadres of the same level is very important, and is the top priority task. Political cadres must take charge in exchanging opinions and talking with commanders to develop unity in making policy, planning and taking action; be supportive and assist commanders in guiding and directing departmental work, developing good relations and solidarity, and coordinating work with the commander. Those are important issues in responsibly developing internal solidarity, and seeking to promote and increase collective leadership and roles.

Most people are young at the company level, and have participated in the LPRYU. LPRYU units have an important and special role in educating new fighters. Political cadres, along with carrying out other tasks, must always gather and guide the LPRYU movement to be more active and succeed. Political cadres at the company level guide the movement of the LPRYU and also must participate in the LPRYU movement directly along with LPRYU committees. They should promptly and regularly exchange ideas, talk, advise and draw lessons about the movement for the LPRYU Administrative Committee in each area. They should be interested in supplying manpower and brain power to the activities for the LPRYU Administrative Committee, such as direction, movement methods, creativity, psychology and education for young people.

Company political cadres should train themselves, increase their abilities, revise methods and plans for their work, and revise the methods they employ in performing their duties. These are important objectives in order to increase the role and the responsibility of each individual. Internal development must always have solidarity and unit in ideas and actions. They should majestically complete all duties that the party and people have delegated to them.

TROOPS WARNED AGAINST ACCEPTING THAI BRIBES

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 12, 19 Jun 86

[12 June 86 p 3]

[Text] It was a day during the winter of 1985-86. The bare trees were blowing in a chill wind from the rocky mountain. The birds were flying back and forth squawking noisily accompanied by dry leaves blowing and hitting the cliffs with a sound that made the atmosphere in the check point station lonelier and emptier than ever. All the hard working fighters of Company 3 of Battalion A, Military Unit J, had climbed down from the check point post to go out on patrols in every direction. Only a group of kitchen cooks remained, waiting for the return of their friends. At another section of the station, some men were discussing various events on both sides of the border, particularly in the area for which the company is responsible. They were discussing and analyzing situations and looking for solutions in line with party policy, which is the law for this land. Lately, the enemy has reduced its military movements, including incitements along the border, and the sending of exiled Lao reactionary troops into Laos, and terrorists to roam around the disturb Laos' peace and the security in various villages. The enemy has exploited unsettled conditions to make political moves and propaganda, and to promote trade in illicit goods, prostitution and libertine social activity among the people. This has made out young men stop entering military service, and corrupted our soldiers. Livestock, such as cows, buffalo, pigs, ducks and chickens, liquor, marijuana, cardamon and other forest goods valuable as basic economic national wealth have been taken to sell in Thailand, causing more turmoil. Some cadres and soldiers have forgotten their duty and fallen prey to these schemes. But the comrades of Company 3 and the other companies of Battalion 3 are absolutely dedicated to the duties that the party and the country have delegated to them. They have acted in a highly responsible manner to deter and block such behavior as that of Thai officials along the border who have been making their living through the short cut of selling illicit goods, and of money-minded Thai merchants who are anxious and insecure because of the honest performance of duty by the comrades in this company, who are maintaining the country's peace, security and order.

A few moments later someone called from the foot of the mountain where there is a border sign post, saying "Sirs, Lao officers, I am the head of the Thai Border soldiers who would like to see you!" Talk between Comrade

Bountae and other comrades who headed each group stopped because of this Thai officer's call. . . Bountae and his men went down to meet with him according to the regulations that had been established by both sides. He is a tall, thin man, with a beard and sharp features, with a sort of far-away look. He was wearing an old patched uniform and had an insignia on his shoulder clearly identifying him as a sergeant. He was sitting on a rock facing Comrade Bountae. We do not know if he came alone or with his men. We did not care to ask because normally at each previous talk there had not been any doubts or distrust about the other party hiding troops in the back. So the talk began in a friendly way. The Thai soldier first said hello, asking how the Lao soldiers' families were and about Comrade Bountae's other work. After that, he started to persuade and coerce Comrade Bountae and his men in many ways saying that all the difficulties of the company were primarily due to the food supply, living conditions, and the economy. He noted that it is certain that the lives of nation's border soldiers are difficult. They are in the forefront removed from the command level. Everything depends on self-support, and they rarely have entertainment or are happy and able to get away. He said their lives were in holes, jungles, mountains and cliffs, that they have the jungle as their home, the moon and stars as their lamps, and birds for friends. He said that food and clothes were scarce but that everyone is proud of his duty and the honor that the people bestow upon them.

He started to pull out a package from a rather old shoulder bag and hand it to Comrade Bountae, stating that this was a gift from him, and that he would bring gifts later for his men. Comrade Bountae dubiously looked him straight in the face, and looking uncertainly at his men sitting next to him, opened up the package with his own hands to clear up his suspicions.

Bountae thought, "Oh, God! You son of a bitch! One set of old civilian clothes with 2 or 3 patches! You son of a bitch, still boasting that your damn government takes interest in you and takes care of border patrol soldiers, that you are better off than I, claiming that your living standard is better than mine, that you feel sorry for me. So you bring old clothes as a gift for me. You say that whatever you have, you want to share with me, food and clothes." He also wanted to laugh out loud, but he did not say anything. He faked and expressed his appreciation insincerely, then waited to see more of this Thai soldier's new scheme.

[19 Jun 86 p 3]

[Text] That Thai soldier did not hear Comrade Bountae's group say anything, so he added, "It's OK! You can still wear them you go out to look for food. Next time when I come from town, I will buy 'champ' clothes for you. Anyone can choose whatever style he wants, or if you want Thai baht to spend, it is not difficult; I have an easy way to help you people. I feel very sorry that you live in such hardship. Food is scarce, no nice clothes like other people have. You have not visited your wife or children in many months, you do not know how they live and what they eat, and your superiors do not care, as you see!"

To see more of his tricks, Comrade Bountae added, "What do we have to do to get the money?"

"No problem! You do not have to exert any effort; you only give permission to Lao people to go and trade with us easily, and you do not have to organize guerrilla units to patrol the various routes; you should not worry about a thing. Each day we will give free money, 800 baht. You will not have any worry about the Lao Government's currency. That 800 baht are for your daily expenses. If a Lao person sells one buffalo to us, we will give you a 1,500 baht commission, one cow for 1,000 baht. We will give you commissions according to the merchandise." All the sweet, convincing, scheming talk of avaricious persons that came out from the mouth of this soldier greatly aroused the profound patriotism in Bountae.

"This tremendous and vast world seems so restricted, the ocean and its great depths seem so shallow every time. What is my family going to eat? Money, clothes, things, radios, cassette players, jewelry, happiness and plentiful meals are the desires of each human being. My salary is only around 1,000 kip; what can I do with that?" Those were Comrade Bountae's unsettled thoughts. "In each person's mind: Money! Money! 800 baht a day, 1,500 baht and 1,000 baht commissions, and others that have enough ability to make the dream come true." Comrade Bountae hesitated, waited, retreated, was indecisive. He did not know what to decide and neither did his friends.

The Thai soldier saw that Comrade Bountae did not want to say anything so he took the opportunity to interest him some more, hoping to corner him. "You don't have to be afraid! If you do not dare to do it here, you can go somewhere else. I guarantee that it is safe in every way because right here there is only one troop defending the border--you. The Lao Government might not even know of your action!"

The struggle between the two paths exploded in Comrade Bountae's head! He was confused: "What should I choose--country or money?" Finally he chose his "country."

Cadres and party members must decisively fight to the death, and oppose all ideologies and actions that violate party policies when the situation along the border and the national economy are in crisis. As a party member, one should not allow unscrupulous people to exploit the situation by stealing, smuggling and taking the country's valuable resources to exchange for Western goods. This causes turmoil in our markets and enriches those kinds of people. These actions are not in line with the policies for reform and economic development that have been laid out by the party. On another hand, if we allow these undesirable people to move around and do anything they wish, it will be an opening for the enemy to infiltrate and destroy the security of the country, and destroy our independence without us sensing it. As a party member and company commander, Comrade Bountae stood up and bravely responded to that Thai soldier by explaining in detail his patriotism, keen ideology, and the honesty of revolutionary cadres toward the party, the country and their people. He also warned that Thai soldier, and explained that he is a revolutionary cadre with the duty to protect the country's security and the people's interests, and to preserve good relations between the neighboring countries of Laos and Thailand,

particularly between the two troops responsible for this area. He said that he would not allow anyone at all to take part in this scheme, and act in the way the Thai soldier wanted. He suggested that he throw away such sweet dreams.

With those absolute words, and imbued with the strong principles of Comrade Bountae, that Thai soldier's face paled instantly and he bid farewell to Comrade Bountae quietly and unvictoriously.

Since that day's incident to the present, illicit trade activities by both sides seem to have quieted down, along with confusion and anxiety among people who admire the fortunes of those who were engaged in illicit trade, including libertine social activities and prostitution in the areas under the responsibility of Comrade Bountae's company. The situation has become normal and ordered as previously. Movement by the exiled Lao reactionaries to disturb peace and security in this area have been eliminated, and the number of bandits and spies reduced.

12597/12828

CSO: 4206/146

BRIEFS

MURDER CHARGES ORDERED DROPPED--A magistrate in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia has ordered that charges of murder against seven men accused of killing ten pro-independence militants in 1984 be dropped. The order was made under a little used law which permits legitimate defense against armed robbery. New Caledonia's independence movement, the FNLKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], has condemned the decision. The investigating magistrate, Mr (Samoa), said there had been an exceptional situation at the time. He was referring to a wave of unrest sparked by a pro-independence campaign by Kanaks. Two of the victims were the brothers of Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the leader of the FNLKS. The accused, all of mixed race, will be set free today unless the public prosecutor appeals against the decision. Union Caledonian, the biggest party within the FNLKS, has denounced the decision as a provocation and a clear example of the neocolonial justice which dominates the territory. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Sep 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/27

COMMISSIONER SAYS UK RELATIONS STILL 'SPECIAL'

HK060736 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 30 Sep 86 p 27

[By POST London reporter Robin Charteris]

[Text] New Zealand's long-term relations with Britain have not suffered because of the anti-nuclear ships policy, the New Zealand High Commissioner in London, Mr Bryce Harland believes, and if anything, the controversial policy has benefited the relationship.

In an interview to mark the approach of his first year in the position, Mr Harland, 55, said the special regard in which Britons had always held New Zealand had actually been heightened because of the anti-nuclear stance.

"It's given New Zealand a higher profile. The impression of the mythical man in the street here is still very pro-New Zealand," he said.

"There is a lot of admiration for Prime Minister David Lange. Many who care about the nuclear ships issue here may disagree with him, but they admire the stance he has taken."

New Zealand was widely seen to be "a small country which may have become a bit off-beat, but which is admitted for sticking up for itself," Mr Harland said. He believed there was a counter-balance to anti-nuclear criticisms provided by the government's economic policies.

"They are marveled here by virtually everybody in Britain who knows of them, especially those in the business community. Business leaders are full of praise for what Finance Minister Roger Douglas is doing. His was the best-attended meeting of any Cabinet Minister's. There were over a hundred business leaders present, including the head men of two banks and many others at the top of the tree."

It puzzled some people that the same government could adopt what is seen as a left-of-center stance on nuclear ships, yet follow economic policies of the right, Mr Harland said.

"In general, though, they too hold New Zealand in very high regard. In no country I have ever come across have so many people cared so much about New Zealand, and present New Zealand Government policies have not changed that situation."

He is adamant that British Government support and regard for New Zealand has not changed, despite disagreement over nuclear ships. "The British say their relationship with New Zealand is so special that they will continue to support us and maintain that relationship regardless of the ships issue. There has been no wavering of that commitment."

The biggest problem between the two countries was not ships but butter. [word indistinct] talks this year had been satisfactorily resolved, British farmers were now clamoring for New Zealand to be pushed out of the EC butter market and would be pursuing that line hard for the next round of talks in 1988.

"I don't think they will get things all their own way, though. The British Government has stood by New Zealand before. Because of the widespread goodwill towards New Zealand, I think that support will be maintained."

He quoted the remarks of the British Agriculture Minister, Mr Michael Jopling, to a group of Welsh farmers protesting at British support for imports of New Zealand meat: "They bought it with their blood," Mr Jopling said--and that's still the widespread feeling in Britain today.

"I know there is talk in New Zealand about an erosion of that goodwill as time passes, but I do not agree with it. New Zealand is still held in the highest possible regard here and I believe that will continue to be the case."

Mr Harland, the first career diplomat to be appointed to London--the top overseas post--recalled telling New Zealand journalists on his arrival last October that his prime function as High Commissioner would be to stimulate and mobilize British goodwill toward New Zealand. "I believe that has been achieved and that we can look forward to continuing warm relationships between the two countries."

Mr Harland has introduced a policy of "mobilizing successful New Zealanders on the UK scene" and encouraging them to maintain their New Zealand identity. He named Sam Neill, Liss Harrow, Mark Todd, Richard Hadless, Glyn Christain, Ron Holland and Fleur Adcock as just a few New Zealanders in Britain who were especially successful in their own fields, and also in promoting New Zealand.

He regards the post as the most challenging job he has ever taken on. "There is one main reason for that. Our country's relations with the United Kingdom have so many facets to them, more than any other relationship we have, except possibly for Australia," he said.

With five years to go until the mandatory retiring age for civil servants of 60, he has given "some thought" to retirement. Given his background and interests, would he consider entering politics?

"While I do not relish the idea of being totally passive after 1991, I can honestly say the thought of going into politics has never entered my head," Mr Harland said emphatically.

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CSO: 4200/37

AGRICULTURE DEAL OF \$25 MILLION SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

HK210234 Hong Kong AFP in English 0228 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, 21 Sep (AFP)--A New Zealand company has clinched a U.S.\$25 million deal to supply 1.5 million live ram lambs to Saudi Arabia over the next three years, the company has announced here.

The export contract is the largest for live sheep since the New Zealand Government relaxed the rules on such exports more than a year ago.

Half a million live lambs will be shipped in each of the next three years for use in the Moslem Haj Festival, bringing in more than U.S.\$25 million, North Island Company, Agricultural exports, said Saturday.

Company manager Graeme James said there "could be potential" to increase the numbers of live sheep involved in the sales.

The Audi sale "will give sheep farming a confidence boost" at a time when the industry is in difficult times because of lower returns for meat and a slump in farm values of up to 50 percent, the country's federation farmers.
[sentence as received]

Iran's Agriculture Minister Abbas Ali Zali is due in New Zealand for his first visit this week, boosting farmers' hopes of better returns for their sales to Iran.

Iran buys more than U.S.\$150 million worth of sheepmeat from New Zealand per year.

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CSO: 4200/37

AUGUST TRADE LISTS \$30.5 MILLION SURPLUS

HK070715 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by economics reporter]

[Text] A \$30.5 million trade surplus in August has given a further boost to New Zealand's improving balance of payments with the rest of the world.

Statistics released last night show that exports in August were up 2.8 percent compared with the same month last year to \$901.4 million, while imports were down by 13.6 percent to \$870.9 million.

The net surplus of \$30.5 million means that the country earned a total surplus of exports over imports in the 10 months up to August of \$5 million, compared with a deficit of \$458.4 million in the same period of 1984-85.

The improvement reflects a sharp fall in oil imports because of the opening of the Motunui synthetic fuel plant, and a smaller decline in all imports because of the recession.

However, other statistics published yesterday show that "invisible" payments for items such as travel and interest rates partly counteracted the improvement in exports and imports.

In the year up to June, the latest figures available in such detail, the balance of exports and imports improved from a \$263 million deficit in 1984-85 to a deficit of only \$154 million. But the deficit on "invisibles" widened by almost \$300 million from \$2441 million to \$2726 million.

Interest, dividends and other payments by New Zealand companies and the government to overseas lenders accounted for more than half the deterioration. Payments increased by \$148 million, or 6.7 percent, to \$2342 million.

Travel overseas by New Zealanders cost 6.4 percent more (\$854 million). But the strong Kiwi dollar and declining trade volume slightly trimmed the payments for transport (down 1.4 percent to \$1651 million) and insurance (down 5.4 percent to \$53 million).

The overall deficit, including exports and imports and invisibles, worsened from \$2704 million in 1984-85 to \$2880 million in the latest June year.

In contrast to the previous year, when there was a large amount of net government borrowing, the deficit this year was financed almost entirely by overseas borrowing by private companies.

The net inflow of private capital jumped by 38 percent from \$2075 million in 1984-85 to \$2859 million.

Net borrowing by the government (including the Reserve Bank and other official agencies) fell from \$1060 million to a mere \$87 million.

However, the latest survey of orders placed by importers in July, published earlier this week, shows that the sharp decline in imports caused by the recession may now be ending.

Excluding oil, import orders in July were 8.6 percent higher than in the same month last year, suggesting that the recent improvement in the trade balance may be short-lived.

The opposition finance spokesman, the Hon George Gair (North Shore), said the continuing deficit of \$2880 million was extremely serious, following a record deficit of \$2948 million in the year to March. He said exporters were being forced by the high exchange rate and rising costs to abandon overseas markets, and in some cases to move their production overseas.

The opposition spokesman on agriculture and marketing, Dr Lockwood Smith (Kaipara), said the deficit on "invisibles" in the three months to June was the worst figure he could find on record.

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CSO: 4200/37

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT SHOWS FIRST RISE OF YEAR

HK070717 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by economics reporter]

[Text] The gap between New Zealand's earnings and payments widened in August in what is seen as a temporary seasonal reversal of the recent improvement in the balance of payments. Statistics Department figures, announced yesterday, show that the country spent \$175 million more than it earned in August.

This was better than a deficit of \$235 million in August last year, but slightly worse than a deficit of \$168 million in July. And when "smoothed" to spread out temporary month-by-month fluctuations, the deficit increased for the first time this year, from \$113 million in July to \$125 million in August.

The director of the Statistics Department economics division, Mr Hamish Balfour, said the reversal was caused by both a halt in the recent fall in imports and a leveling off of the recent growth of exports. But he said both factors were believed to be merely seasonal influences. Agricultural exports are usually at a low point at this time of year.

The figures have also been distorted by the meat strike in March and April which has pushed meat exports into later months than usual this year.

However, since the beginning of the financial year in April, meat exports are still just over \$100 million below the same period last year, down 10 percent, from \$1069 million to \$962 million. Non-meat exports are down 2.8 percent, from \$3977 million to \$3867 million, during the same period.

Imports fell even more in the same period, down 19.4 percent from \$4985 million to \$4019 million, largely because of the fall in oil and petrol imports since the completion of the Motunui synthetic petrol plant and the expanded Maraden Pt Refinery.

But in August, imports were only 14 percent less than the previous August, compared with figures of more than 20 percent below the previous year in May, June and July.

"Invisible" payments, largely interest and repayments of overseas borrowing, continued to accelerate. They were up 10.3 percent in the first four months of the financial year, and up 16.2 percent in August, compared with the same periods last year.

But the fall in oil and other imports was enough to offset this, and the overall deficit for the five months to August was only \$676 million, down from \$1025 million in the first five months of the 1985-86 financial year.

An economist for Wellington sharebrokers Francis Allison Symes, Mr Paul Bevin, said that allowing for seasonal factors and the meat strike, the balance of payments was still improving.

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CSO: 4200/37

GOVERNMENT 'LUKEWARM' TO U.S. CROP DONATION

HK011405 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 2

[By reporter Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text] The government is lukewarm to a proposal pending before the U.S. Senate for a \$600-million surplus agricultural crop donation to the Philippines despite the defeat in the U.S. upper house of an 'extra' \$200-million American economic aid to the country.

Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. yesterday said that if the bill is approved, the Philippine government would likely reject the donation because the surplus commodities included under the grant would compete with major local agricultural products.

However, Concepcion said the Philippines "may look" into the possibility of negotiating for the grant (also under the proposed donation) of other crops such as cotton. The bulk of local cotton requirements is imported by textile mills from other countries, particularly the U.S.

Likewise, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon A. Mitra the other day assured local farmers in a dialog that the government would refrain from importing major agricultural crops, especially grains, since these would disrupt the local market and compete with local farmers producing such items.

"We will not import vital commodities to protect farmers, even if these commodities are given to us for free," Mitra stressed.

The U.S. Senate Monday defeated by eight votes a bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives last week approving a \$200-million supplemental cash infusion to support the Philippine government's budgetary requirements and help the country meet repayments on its \$26-billion foreign debt.

The House bill met strong opposition in the U.S. Senate for various reasons. One reason was the need for the U.S. to cut its budgetary expenditures in the face of a huge budgetary deficit which is estimated to reach \$200 billion this year.

But in particular, the Senate opposition came in the wake of reports from Manila that while the Philippine Constitutional Commission last week vetoed a proposal banning the U.S. bases in the Philippines, anti-bases groups have pledged to work to make the Philippines a nuclear-free country.

In the light of such opposition, Senator John Melcher of Montana submitted an alternative proposal for a \$600-million agricultural crop donation to replace the \$200-million economic aid approved by the House of Representatives.

As proposed, the donation would consist of crops such as wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, cheese and milk, all of which are suffering from gluts in the U.S. market.

The donation would imply a "larger" amount of assistance for the Philippines in terms of value compared to the proposed economic aid. If approved, it would also mean no actual cash outflow for the U.S. government.

However, while the Melcher proposal could be more attractive for the U.S. Senate, the Philippine government would not avail of the donation.

Concepcion explained that the Philippines could not accept any donations of rice and corn because of their effects on local production and prices.

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CSO: 4200/31

VISAYAN HERALD HITS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE,' NEW CONSTITUTION

HK030338 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 86 p 7

[From the "Rape of the Nation" column in Cebuano by Zacarias R. Campaner:
"Cory's Visit to U.S."]

[Text] This visit of Cory Aquino's to the United States is the start of a test to see if she truly represents the Filipino people or whether she is a champion of the imperialistic United States. There are many people who believe that the late senator Benigno Aquino's death was the result of intrigues generated by the CIA. Interference in our affairs by the United States has long been known, especially that originating from Clark Airbase, where its officials pretended to be blind and deaf because they trusted their fair-haired boy Marcos more than they did Ninoy Aquino.

The members of the Constitutional Commission who are manifestly anti-Filipino need to cogitate on their roots because it would be a real pity if they defeat the nation's purpose by allowing themselves to be manipulated by aliens. Their stance in allowing aliens to own land and other property here will be the ruination of our nation. No doubt they are benefitting materially from what they are doing, but these stooges should wake up and realize that they should be more concerned for their fellow fillipinos than for the fake Filipinos among us. "A 100 percent ownership of whatever investments should be given to us Filipinos. Foreigners can act as financiers or lending investors for us." [Preceding two sentences in English] I strongly believe that it would be detrimental to our country if the first draft of our constitution does not address the real issues pertaining to our nationalism.

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CSO: 4200/31

EDITORIAL, CARTOON VIEW LAUREL, ENRILE ATTITUDES HARDENING

Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Hard Line Method"]

[Text]

THE National Security Council, presided over by Vice President Salvador Laurel recommended Tuesday a hardline approach to the insurgency problem.

It was convened just two days before the return of President Aquino. More important, Laurel said the Chief Executive, then in the United States, had given the nod to the closed-door session.

The timing of the meet appeared to be aimed at stressing the government's determination to press for an early cease-fire agreement by the National Democratic Front, and was not spurred by a need to cope with an emergency situation. There was accent on NSC's having flashed out the impatience shown by 12 members of the Cabinet over the deteriorating peace and order situation in the country. In short, the recommendation was not an isolated consensus among NSC members, but carried a broader endorsement by those who attended the preceding Cabinet meeting.

Surprisingly, the normally bellicose Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told the *Kapitan sa Maynila* that, if consulted, he would advise the President against unsheathing the sword immediately upon arrival from her official visit to the United States. This, he said, will prevent the misimpression that she is being dictated upon by Washington. He said we Filipinos should solve our problem our own way.

Ms. Aquino had consistently adhered to her policy of exhausting all avenues to bring about a peaceful resolution of the insurgency problem. But there was also the corresponding stress that she would not hesitate to unleash the military as a last resort to defend the Republic.

NPA attacks against the military escalated shortly after the February Revolution. Foreign and local observers acknowledge the expansion program by the CPP/NPA. It took a warning from the President herself before the labor ministry accelerated resolution of the strikes that hampered the economic rehabilitation.

The Bacolod rally last week highlighted the rapidly spreading clamor among the people for a halt to violence and the imperative need for government to tackle the insurgency problem more decisively.

The NDF, on the other hand, has asserted that it will pursue the search for a peaceful solution no matter how slim the chances may have become.

Both sides have now bared their respective mindsets. The return of the President should precipitate a denouement. Hopefully, it is peace. But it can also mean the end game.

PREPARING THE MAILED FIST



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CSO: 4200/30

EDITORIAL CARTOON LAMPOONS ENRILE LOGGING ALLEGATIONS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Sep 86 p 4

[Cartoon]



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CSO: 4200/30

MINISTRY HESITANCE TO REORGANIZE JUDICIARY CRITICIZED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Revamp Long Overdue"]

[Text]

While the Ministry of Justice has been dragging its feet in carrying out the long overdue reorganization of the lower levels of the judiciary, the Supreme Court has shown no such indecisiveness.

In a decision released the other day, the high tribunal dismissed for cause another regional trial court judge — the seventh so far since the setting up of the new dispensation.

This commendable action of the high court, however, still falls short of the expectation of the public. But the expected action comes from the executive department.

The people cheered when the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals were reorganized by the President. They hoped that, in a short while, the reorganization sword would hit the regional and metropolitan (as well as city and municipal) trial courts. After all, it is these lower courts which mostly touch

the lives of the ordinary citizens.

Their expectations have been frustrated.

There have been various announcements in the past that the judiciary revamp would be forthcoming. Yet, no action has taken place. In the meantime, the trial benches teem with crooks and ignoramuses.

We can only conclude that the Ministry of Justice is not really that serious about ridding the courts of undesirables and incompetents. We see the fine hand of politics placing the efficient roadblock to something that has long been wished for.

Since the wheels of justice and reorganization seem to turn so very slowly, we are heartened to note that the Supreme Court itself has finally taken upon itself the task of cleansing the judicial ranks.

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CSO: 4200/30

BAYAN OFFICIAL ON PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK291505 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance] (Bayan) plans to field candidates in the coming local election, it was learned yesterday at the first session of the leftist coalition's national council.

Bayan leaders attending the session criticized President Aquino for drifting towards the "right" and deplored the government's inability to solve the country's economic and political crises.

Newly-elected director of the Bayan's electoral and political affairs commission Jose Virgilio Bautista said, however, fielding of Bayan candidates is only secondary.

Bayan's priority is the forging of a coalition with other "progressive and pro-people" political parties to field a common candidate to meet the challenge of conservative political parties, Bautista said.

He identified Bayan's probable allies as PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], Liberal party - Salonga wing, Partido ng Bayan, Bandila [People's United in Spirit and Vision], and Bisig [expansion not given].

Bautista said Bayan should actively work for the isolation of the conservatives and should align themselves with progressive and pro-people forces.

Bautista's recommendation is a complete reversal of their decision to boycott the Feb. 7 snap presidential elections. Bayan admitted the boycott was a "political blunder" which made them miss the opportunity to lead the people in the so-called February revolution.

Bautista said participating in the elections would give them a chance to "capture political institutions that will...facilitate their (the people's) continuing struggle to realize their basic demands."

He further said that the electoral arena remains the real avenue to mobilize people to rally behind fundamental social issues.

Describing Bayan as a "quasipolitical party," Bautista said it should field candidates "where it is in a position to do so," and propagate nationalist and democratic programs.

Baltazar Pinguel, Bayan deputy secretary-general, meanwhile, accused President Aquino of continuing with the economic policies of the deposed regime, the cause of the misery of the people.

He warned that "fascist restoration" remains imminent, especially in the countryside.

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CSO: 4200/31

PAPER ADVISES UNITY ON MINDANAO AUTONOMY

Davao City THE MINDANAO MAIL in English 20 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A Realistic View of the Future of Mindanao"]

[Text]

The ticklish issue of Mindanao autonomy (on independence, if need be) is an emotionally charged one. People, depending on their personal reasons and misconceptions, are either for or against autonomy (which is just a few steps away from independence). A new concept or idea which would threaten the status quo or change lifestyles, is always controversial and always have oppositors. Thus, is it not surprising that "autonomy" and "independence" are fighting words to many people, whether they are for or against.

Many people, in fact, are afraid that autonomy for Mindanao may separate them from their relatives in Luzon and the Visayas. And this fear, whether justified or not, is a reality because majority of the settlers in various parts of Mindanao trace their roots either from Luzon or the Visayas. There are some parts of Mindanao, in fact, which are predominantly populated by people who come from just one or two regions in Luzon, like the Ilocanos, and in the Visayas, like the Cebuanos, Ilonggos and Boholanos.

These are highly regionalistic "tribes" and they keep their ties with their home province very much alive. Boholanos, specially, make it a point to go home at least once a year for their hometown fiesta celebration. If autonomy or independence becomes a reality for Mindanao, some people ask, "can we still go home or visit our folks back home?" Of course, you can but if there will be independence, one should have a passport and a visa. And that should be unthinkable, as far as they are concerned.

But what is really with that? Aren't passports and visas attributes of sovereignty? The people of Mindanao, perhaps decades from now, will be proud to possess their own passports issued by the Republic of Mindanao on which visas of foreign countries they intend to visit will be stamped. Wishful thinking? As of the present yes.

However, if the three Moro liberation factions will unite and demand for an autonomous or independence, the national government can no longer ignore them.

If that possibility takes place, the best thing for the Christian inhabitants of Mindanao to do should be to join them and assume the role of the majority. Because to contemplate of a Mindanao divided between Muslim and Christian enclaves, without a common object of loyalty, would be fraught with danger. It will be like having two nations in one island -- another Lebanon in the making.

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CSO: 4200/30

CARDINAL VIDAL, CEBU REBELS FORGE 'MUTUAL TRUST' IN TALKS

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Edralyn L. Benedicto]

[Text] A relationship of "mutual trust" had already been established between the Church committee and representatives of the local underground movement for the locally initiated peace dialogs spearheaded by Cebu Archbishop Ricardo Cardinal Vidal.

A Sun Star Daily source close to the committee created by Vidal prior to his departure for Rome made this confirmation.

The committee, composed of Msgr Leo Tumalak, Msgr Jose Borces and Fr Galileo Jumao-as, made its last press statement last week of treating the Cardinal's effort for peace with "utmost confidentiality."

As a guiding policy, the committee will stick to the "listening" stance adopted by Vidal when he enjoined the local armed partisans to accept his offer of peace dialog for a "cessation of hostilities in Cebu."

'Fake Rebels'

The Church committee, revealed another Sun Star Daily source, is very careful in its determination of whether those who made and will continue to make overtures for dialogs are "real."

The committee, according to the source, cannot discount the possibility of "fake rebels" contacting them.

The source added some local officials also involved in the effort for peace dialogs have also expressed the same fear.

On the premise that "any entity can be infiltrated," the committee, said the source, had adopted measures for authentication. The source, however, is not privy to the mechanics.

Authentication

The National Democratic Front (NDF) Cebu, through media liaison officer Adora Sales, yesterday issued a statement on their policy in dealing with the media.

The statement said, "The media liaison office in Cebu is the official entity which can release statements from the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), New People's Army (NPA), NDF and other organizations under the umbrella of NDF."

The statement also authenticated earlier statements on the Tuburan raid and "the openness for dialog."

The measure, said Sales, is "to protect the veracity and authenticity of its (CPP, NPA or NDF) press releases and statements."

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CSO: 4200/30

OFFICIALS DISCUSS RISING NPA ATTACKS IN NORTHERN LUZON

HK301411 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] Laoag City - Tension grips the entire Ilocos Norte province as communist rebels increase their bloody attacks and gun snatching activities forcing residents of several barangays in the province to evacuate to safer areas including Metro Manila.

Military and local authorities told THE MANILA TIMES over the weekend that Vintar, a self-sufficient agricultural town in Ilocos Norte, has been the target of massive rebel attacks with about 30 people, including military personnel, killed in a span of only three months.

Maj. Avelino Edralin, intelligence operations officer of Ilocos Norte PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-integrated National Police] command, said the rise in insurgency activities could be attributed to the ongoing peace negotiations which members of the New People's Army (NPA) have used to cover up their efforts to consolidate their forces.

The rebels, Edralin said, came from the adjoining provinces of La Union, Kalinga-Apayao, Cagayan, Abra and Isabela.

Edralin said the peace and order situation in Vintar, a strategically located municipality, has reached an alarming level. Also, the trade movement in this town has been greatly affected.

Reports reaching the military said as early as 7 p.m., people stay in their houses and turn off their lights.

Edralin said NPA members deployed in Vintar to snatch arms and other ammunition "have taken from us 12 military hardware, including Armalites, mortar and grenades."

"What is lamentable is the fact that these rebels use the same seized firearms in fighting us," Edralin said.

In a separate interview, barangay officials expressed apprehension over the escalating activities of the communists.

They said some barangay officials who refuse to cooperate and join the NPA are forced to leave their respective sitios and barangays for fear of their lives.

But Ilocos Norte Acting Gov. Castor Raval denied the claims of the military and local officials.

While admitting that there was a rise in ambushes, Raval said this could be blamed on the military's incompetence and gullibility.

Ironically, Raval said, he has sent an emissary to lawyer David Beuno, to the hills, to negotiate with rebel leaders to effect a ceasefire.

In a three-page petition signed by 35 barangay officials and submitted to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the local authorities said "the peace and order situation in Vintar, Ilocos Norte has been steadily deteriorating."

"The deterioration coincided with the policy of the President for reconciliation and which has effectively tied the hands of the military from effectively protecting the lives of innocent citizens," they said.

According to them, the bloody attacks started in early July this year in which 11 soldiers belonging to the 50th Infantry Battalion were killed in an ambush staged by 80 heavily armed NPAS. The soldiers were also stripped of their uniforms and robbed of firearms.

Another attack was staged in mid-August. About 70 to 100 heavily armed NPAS raided Sitio Sagpat and killed four persons, namely: Councilman Mario Vioroso, Virgilio Suniga, Mon Nagtalon and Dominador Maitazo.

The barangay officials asked the present administration to give them leaders who could stand up and fight for their freedom and liberty.

Lawyer Don Alviar, a concerned citizen and former officer of the peace and order council in Vintar, said of the 34 barangays in Vintar at least eight barangays and sitios were reported to have been virtually occupied by the rebels, namely: Sagpat, Isic-isic, Saricao, Kabayo, Canaan; Inbucno, Mawag and Dagupan.

Alviar identified the barangays infiltrated by the same rebel groups as Parat, Pait, Margaay, Lubnac, Ester, Mabanbanag, Alsem, Manarang and Salsaranage.

Alvier said the deteriorating peace and order could also be attributed to the increasing problem of unemployment affecting mostly those from the virtually abandoned reforestation projects of the government.

Many of those laid off, he said, were the easiest to be persuaded to join the "other camp."

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CSO: 4200/31

MILITARY ESTIMATES 22,500 CURRENT NPA REGULARS

HK070436 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Sep 86 pp 2, 8

[By Rose Palacio]

[Text] The biggest threat and the most potent source of instability in our country is still the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-npa. The threat it poses to our nation is not only confined on the peace and order aspect of the situation but in a greater degree, it affects the overall spectrum of the entire bureaucratic processes, says Philippine Navy (PN) Commanding General Tagumpay Jardiniano in his speech delivered Thursday during a joint meeting of Rotary Clubs of Davao held at Apo View Hotel.

Current estimates of our military analysis have placed the CPP-NPA at 22,500 regionals [as published] with 10,000 firearms operating in 17 percent of all barangays nationwide. Regions 11 and 10 are the most affected followed by regions 5 and 8 he revealed.

Jardiniano noted a decrease in the national crime situation. From January 1 to August 31, 1986, he said, there was a projected crime volume record of 101,099 which represents a 10.4 percent decrease compared with the same period last year. Of this total 63,227 or 67 percent are index crimes which is one of the indicators used by the CPP-NPA to gauge the level of criminality. Of the projected index crimes, about 47 percent are crimes against persons, 52 percent are crimes against property while the rest are rape cases. The average monthly crime rate of crimes against persons is projected at 6.58 incidents per 100,000 population. A decrease of 3 percent compared to the 1985 figure of 7.23, he continued.

Comparison among the regions showed that Region 11 with 47.20 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants, has the highest average monthly crime rate, he pointed out, followed by Region 10 with 46.83. Western Visayas is third with 41.74 and the national capital region ranks fifth.

Reforms are now being undertaken within the New Armed Forces, he bared in his discussion. These reforms are primarily geared towards the improvement of the morale and discipline of the soldier so that his effectiveness will be enhanced not only in the performance of combat duties but also which are non-combat in nature.

The commanding general of the Philippine Navy also emphasized on the program of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) which is focused on the development of the integrated security plan for each municipality, city and province. The local leaders, with the assistance of the law abiding elements of the community will assist in the organization, coordination and unification of all resources and efforts for purposes of strengthening our defenses against subversive insurgency and criminality.

In the program of action of NAFP there is more emphasis given in the interplay of the civilian and military sectors. The success of these program of actions, he stressed, is greatly determined by the support and cooperation that the civilian sector and other leading organizations can give to the NAFP.

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CSO: 4200/31

GOVERNMENT, MINDORO NPA COOPERATE AGAINST CRIME

HK291357 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] The outlawed New People's Army (NPA) in Mindoro Oriental has joined the local government in a crackdown against notorious criminals in the province.

It yielded recently three notorious suspects to the provincial authorities there, according to acting Governor Benjamin "Chippy" Espiritu.

Espiritu said the participation of the NPA rebels in the anti-crime drive was agreed upon earlier between the provincial government and an NPA leader identified only as "Ka Macling."

Espiritu identified the suspects turned over by the NPA as Salvador Vallejo, 23, Rocky C. Perez, 21, and Pepito Gan, long wanted by police for crimes ranging from murder, rape, holdup and carnapping.

They were captured by the NPA on Aug. 5 and turned over to Espiritu on the night of Sept. 18 in the forested slopes of Mount Bulalacao.

Following the turn-over, Espiritu said, the NPA renewed their pledge to work with the civilian government in the fight against criminality and vowed to help uplift the living conditions of the great number of masses in the province.

The only condition asked by the NPA is not to torture the prisoners, he said.

For his part, Espiritu, who was designated acting provincial governor last April, assured he would not allow the torture or savaging of prisoners.

Sometime last April, the provincial government and the NPA rebels agreed on a "de facto" truce following the call for a ceasefire by the new government.

Under the agreement, the NPA will do away with summary executions of people convicted in its kangaroo courts and, instead, assist the provincial government in prosecuting those individuals suspected to have committed crimes against the people.

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CSO: 4200/31

SCOUT RANGERS STRENGTHENED TO COUNTER NPA

HK291429 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] The First Scout Ranger Regiment (FSRR) of the Philippine Army is being strengthened to serve as the national maneuver force to cope with the intensified guerrilla-type of operations mounted by the New People's Army (NPA).

Ranger-type operation has been the emphasis being adopted now not only by the Army, but by ground forces of the Philippine Air Force (PAF) and Philippine Navy (PN).

Ranking Army officers who spoke on condition that they would not be identified expressed alarm that the NPA can now muster from 200 to 500-man force during ambush attacks and raids of military units.

The Army has to redeploy its forces scattered all over the country to counteract the ever-expanding NPA forces.

The redeployment of forces will enable Army troops to get uninterrupted supplies, they said. This is unlike before the February revolution when several units of the 5th Infantry Division based in Tarlac were sent to as far as Mindanao, making logistics support very difficult.

Today, troops from the 5th Army Division are deployed only in northern Luzon where support is easier during combat operations.

Army officers admitted that it was a nightmare before when Army units based in Mindanao were deployed in northern Luzon since combat support was hampered because of the distance.

The Army has expressed concern over the upsurge of NPA attacks during the past few weeks.

Seasoned combat officers who figured in the Muslim rebellion in the south in early '70s urged the government to initiate a mixture of political and military approach to contain the communist threat.

They foresee that the next five years will be the most crucial in the survival because of the continued expansion of the communist movement.

Army intelligence officers said there are now 16,793 NPA regulars nationwide. Of them, a total of 8,721 are armed.

They said they obtained the exact figures through painstaking headcount supplied by deep penetration agents of the Army.

They said they see to it that there is no double entry of NPA rebels already counted.

The biggest NPA concentration is in Mindanao where there are 6,906 rebels, of whom 3,251 are armed.

The same officials said the Visayas has 5,326 NPA men, with 2,851 armed with assorted weapons.

In Northern Luzon, there are 1,914 fighting men of the insurgents and exactly 1,069 of them are armed.

In Central Luzon, there are 970 NPAS and 588 of them have firearms. Southern Luzon has 1,677 NPA regulars, 962 of whom are armed the officials said.

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CSO: 4200/31

MANILA POLICE CHIEF SAYS NPA THREAT 'INSIGNIFICANT'

HK011403 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, chief of the Capital Command (Capcom) yesterday described the New People's Army (NPA) threat in Metro Manila as "insignificant." The situation in the Metropolitan Area remains largely "peaceful and stabilized," he said.

Speaking before the Ladies Integrated Forum for Enlightenment (LIFE) at the Rizal Theater in Makati, Montano explained that the NPA threat in the city is insignificant insofar as the civilian populace is concerned. "After all, the principal target of whatever NPA groups which may be operating here is the military and the police," he told the predominantly-female audience. "So, you are a lot safer than most of us who are with the military and the police."

Montano added that both the military and police forces based in Metro Manila are "capable of thwarting any NPA threats that may occur here."

During the open forum, Montano said the military leadership is supportive of the government's peace and reconciliation efforts to end the 17-year-old Philippine insurgency problem.

"The good thing here is that by offering a peaceful means of putting an end to the problem, we will be able to separate the hardcore from the misled elements of the insurgency movement," Montano said. "It is the thesis of this administration that most of the rebels are against the previous administration and against the inequities of society. We feel that with this new and enlightened administration, the misled elements of the movement will return to the fold of the law."

Montano also noted that the radical elements of the insurgency movement seems to have "reacted violently" to the ongoing peace efforts between the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF), as can be gleaned from the rebels' stepped up attacks against the military in the countryside.

"We feel that this will not be good for the movement because they (the rebels) are going to lose much of their mass support if this effort will not be successful," he added. "We in the military, for our part, hope the peace effort succeeds because the hardcores will be isolated."

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CSO: 4200/31

MANILA BULLETIN URGES PATIENCE IN TRUCE TALKS

HK291411 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Patience in Talks"]

[Text] It was reported that the President was anxious to get the final word of the NDF [National Democratic Front] emissaries on the ceasefire proposal.

The NDF may well turn down government proposal. What then?

That should not close the door to future talks.

When people are dying in combat, there should always be room for negotiations. There is a special reason in this case -- the soldiers and the rebels are Filipinos.

Here, the one that should show patience is the government, because it is the stronger force. The rebels may be enemy but they are also constituents.

In this case, there is no such thing as exhaustion of persuasive remedies. The means to convince the leaders and the followers to lay down their arms are never exhausted. It is possible that as the government tries its persuasive powers on the rebels its efforts will be crowned with success even as it maintains its firmness in dealing with the insurgency.

A government that without surrendering its prerogatives and sovereignty tirelessly pursues the objective to peacefully end the conflict will earn for itself a niche in the hearts of all.

There is nothing new in the proposition. Guerrilla warfare has to be conducted flexibly and flexibility takes many forms.

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CSO: 4200/31

COLUMNIST OPPOSES PLAN TO FORM MILITARY PARTY

HK011429 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Niez Cacho-Olivarez: "What's U. Mac?"]

[Text] Some elements in the military have floated, through the media, the idea of the armed forces forming a political party which supposedly would serve as a "direct blunt" to the Communist Party of the Philippine's [CPP] political activities and an outlet for the soldiers' political activities.

Blas Ople, Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] commissioner, reacted positively to the report. It is his view that, under the new Constitution, officers and men of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], as Filipino citizens, can form a political party. He cited a provision which says that a "free and open party system shall be allowed to evolve, as the people may choose."

I doubt whether the thought of the AFP forming its own political party came to the commissioners' minds when they came up with this provision. Nevertheless, the idea has been floated and unless military political activities are curtailed and limited by the Con-Com, we might just see the day when officers and men of the armed forces form a political party.

But it does make one wonder: just what are some men in the military up to again?

If the source is to be believed, there is no sinister motive behind the idea. The source explained it thus: the notion of soldiers creating a political party came about in the wake of "present confusing setup of the nation's political arena." Moreover, the "AFP's silence in the political arena is being construed as a 'sign of subservience to the present policies of civil government.'"

These elements claim that there is today no political party which is directly opposing the National Democratic Front and the Partido ng Bayan, adding that even the parties which carried President Aquino are "frustratingly silent" with regards to their stand on communism. The "69th" oriented soldiers were quoted as saying, "We want to fill up the political vacuum in our midst, thus, we feel the need for a political front with an anti-communist stand which takes direct action concerning the communist double talk. We want the people to be fully enlightened about this lurking danger."

What rot these soldiers of today (supposedly young lieutenants, captains and majors in the active service) speak.

There is no vacuum to speak of. We have enough politicians who continue to fan the communist hysteria. As for the military's political party serving as a "direct blunt to the CPP'S political activities," the reason just doesn't wash. If the military, as an armed force, cannot stop the CPP machines from churning out more NPAS, how can it, as a political party, expect to quash the CPP?

I am afraid the military has started to believe its own oft-repeated line, i.e., that it is only the AFP that can save the country from being gobbled up by the communists. This is of course pure pasture manure. But repeating the line often, and believing in it is dangerous for the entire nation since the military will start to have, if it does not have it yet, a messianic complex. And once officers and men start believing that they are the saviors of democracy, it will not take long for them to step in, out of [as published] the government they believe is not fighting communism their way and proceed to set up a military government.

But note, from their statements, indications of their messianic complex and their political aspirations: They talked of the an anti-communist Indonesian Army, which they said has its own political party adding that it totally crushed the Indonesian Communist Party in a bloody purge. "Indonesia since then has become the most progressive in the ASEAN," they said. And then came the comparison: like the Indonesian experience, th AFP is the only united institution that is preventing the communists from taking over power." [no opening quotes as published]

They always talk of danger of communists taking over political power. But what about the military itself? With all that kind of talk, isn't there that danger of the military taking over political power?

The military -- or at least some elements in it -- lusts after political power but hides this beneath all those messianic messages and avowals of the military being subservient in the civilian authority. But these soldiers and officers do slip sometimes. Like so: They claim that the AFP'S silence is constructed by the communists as a sign of subservience to the present policies of civil government." [no opening quotes as published] Really! Isn't the military supposed to bow to civilian government and its policies?

Unfortunately, the military, having been so political all these years, cannot seem to slide back to its original, apolitical role. Some officers and men in the AFP actually believe that it was they who restored democracy in this country. Others even believe that, because of the role they played during the uprising, they, or their leaders, should share power equally with the President. It all boils down to power.

But grabbing power at this time is suicidal. So they talk about political power through a party.

Frankly, I don't care what the draft constitution says. The military establishment should not be allowed to form a political party. It already has the licensed arsenal in its favor. It has a pretty good organizational setup. It has men who will do as they are told by their superiors. It has its own intelligence gathering groups. It will use the entire force as leverage for political concessions.

There can be no two ways about it for the military. If members of the AFP want to become politicians, run for office and have a party, they should do so. But they must first resign from the force. If, on the other hand, they wish to become true soldiers in a professional armed forces, they should shut up and bow to civilian authority.

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CSO: 4200/31

KMU ANNOUNCES POSITION PAPER ON LABOR GUIDELINES

HK291543 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] A militant labor group said over the weekend that they will submit to President Aquino their position paper on the Ministry of Labor and Employment's guidelines on labor relations, which will detail their objections to the set of rules that the ministry is hoping would curb illegal strikes.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), a member of the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC), said it still maintains that an executive order incorporating all the Labor Day announcements of Aquino should be issued first before the guidelines are implemented. The ministry guidelines are supposed to be effective 15 days after publication in general-circulation newspapers. But, so far, no publication has been made.

Airing his initial reactions, KMU chairman Rolando Olalia said there are "objectionable provisions" contained in the guidelines. Olalia added that some provisions either amended, modified or expanded the Labor Day announcements and therefore "such provisions are objectionable for being contrary to and not in accord with the presidential pronouncements."

As an example, Olalia cited the presidential announcement repealing Letter of Instructions [LOI] No. 1458 (which allows management to replace striking workers who defy return to work orders). "And yet, under Rule 37 of the guidelines, the minister of labor and employment may authorize the replacement of defying workers," he said.

"This is not only in contravention of the presidential pronouncement but is also inconsistent with Rule 48 of the guidelines (a provision repealing LOI No. 1458)," Olalia said.

The KMU also objected to Rule 20 of the guidelines, providing for a return to work voting every 15 days, and Rule 21, requiring the labor ministry to supervise the conduct of secret balloting in strike voting. These two rules are objectionable because they do not conform with the Aquino announcements, Olalia said.

The KMU chairman added that Rules 20 and 21 constitute an interference by the State in the free exercise of the workers' right to self-organization. "If employers are restrained from interfering in the free exercise of the right to self-organization, with more reason for the State not to do it," he said.

Rule 27, which refers to the right of ingress to and egress from company premises for lawful purposes, will "affect substantially the effectiveness of the workers' right to strike," Olalia said. A strike is the "ultimate weapon of labor" in defending its economic and political rights, he added.

The Labor Ministry, however, has claimed that it consulted the labor sector through the LACC before the guidelines were signed by Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez. KNU said that labor has not been consulted since the meeting referred [text unclear] ministry "is only a meeting" and that labor leaders were not even given a copy of the then draft guidelines.

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CSO: 4200/31

AUDIT CHIEF SAYS NUCLEAR PLANT NO LONGER SALVAGEABLE

HK301125 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 86 p 17

[By Ellen P. Samaniego]

[Text] Commission on Audit [COA] chairman Teofisto Guingona yesterday said that the government can no longer salvage anything from the nuclear plant.

Guingona, who is also a member of the sub-Cabinet committee on nuclear plant headed by Aquino's special counsel, Rene Saguisag, pointed out that even if an estimated value of 10 to 20 percent of the plant could still be realized, the government cannot afford to convert it into a coal-fired plant.

He said conversion would entail expenditures of from \$500 million to \$900 million.

In a talk with newsmen, he said the Saguisag committee will meet anytime this week to further thresh out the terms of restructuring the plant's \$2.2 billion loan in the context of the entire foreign obligations of the country.

He explained that the government's position is to negotiate first for the best terms that the country can possibly get. "Depending on the outcome of the talks with various creditors, the government may implement this or be compelled to file suits," he added.

Although the government's previous stance was to honor its loans, he stressed that this must be legitimate commitments and not "tainted with fraud."

The government reserves the right to assert whatever means it has to rectify such anomalies, Guingona said as he refused to disclose the bottomline of the government's negotiating stance.

He, however, indicated that Westinghouse as well as the various creditors, including the U.S. Export-Import Bank have expressed willingness to negotiate with the Philippine government on the nuclear plant loan.

He said that the country's lawyers are still in the initial stages of negotiations with Westinghouse Electric Co. and the U.S. eximbank which largely funded the nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan.

The government, he said, has formally told the creditors of its decision to scrap the nuclear plant. Even with this move, the country is paying interest of about \$355,000 a day.

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CSO: 4200/31

COJUANGCO COMPANY SEQUESTERED, BENGUET SHARES FOR SALE

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sonia Dipasupil]

[Text]

The Presidential Commission on Good Government yesterday announced the sequestration of ECI Challenge Inc., the holding company of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Corp. and two other multi-million-peso firms linked to Eduardo Cojuangco Jr., a close business associate of former President Marcos.

The writ of sequestration issued by the commission covers all its shares of stock and shareholdings.

PCGG Commissioner Raul Daza said the sequestration order was based on a finding by the commission that ECI's capital came entirely from a portion of the coconut levy funds held by the United Coconut Planters Bank, a trustee of the Coconut Industry Foundation Fund.

At the same time, the commission announced its approval of the sale of some 9.5 million shares of the sequestered Benguet Management Corp.

Daza said that based on an earlier proposal by Benguet employees to buy stocks of the company's unissued shares, the PCGG approved the sale of such stocks to the employees at P29 per share.

The commission had earlier sequestered 16.2 million shares of Benguet. The shares approved for sale, however, will be taken out from the company's unissued shares and not from the sequestered block.

The commission said the sale of the shares to the employees from the sequestered block would "materially prejudice" the government, whereas selling unissued shares would accommodate the objective of ownership dispersal without significantly affecting the government's interest.

The sale was approved to enable Benguet to liquidate its outstanding

Various investor groups have also been invited to bid for the 9.5 million shares at the minimum price of P44 per share, which is equivalent to its current book value.

Should the shares fail to command a P44 bid each, the PCGG said it plans to release the sequestered 16.2 million block for sale after its ownership is finally adjudicated in favor of the government.

Shares from this block will be sold in this event at the minimum price of P44 each, which the commission deems a "reasonable bid."

The PCGG said that aside from price considerations, opening the sale of the sequestered block at this rate will ensure that no funds of the Marcos family or their relatives and associates will be directly or indirectly involved in the bids.

Daza added the commission found it "strange" that considering the

amount of coco levy funds involved in ECI's capital, only two pieces of paper evidenced the transaction: a UCPB check amounting to P25 million and a receipt.

The ECI capital of P25 million came from the proceeds of a P255-million loan granted by the UCPB.

However, Daza said no loan papers "or at least a promissory note" covered the entire transaction.

The PCGG said it discovered that within a span of only two weeks, from March 7-15, 1985, three multi-million corporations were organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the authorized capital and required subscriptions of which were fully paid out of an initial P255-million loan released on the same day by the UCPB.

These firms are the ECI Challenge Inc., Challenge Corp. or Pepsi-Cola Bottling Group of the Phils. Inc. and the Pepsi-Cola Distributors of the Phils. Inc.

The principal officers and directors of these companies are Ernesto O. Escaler, Ernest L. Escaler, Franklin M. Drilon and Eduardo M. Villanueva.

Records of these firms show they maintained the same legal counsel and corporate secretary, the Angara, Concepcion, Cruz and Regala law firm.

The commission said this scheme of interlocking companies and directorates was "a familiar trademark of Co-

juangco's sweeping hold or control and almost limitless influence over the UCPB and its multi-billion trust funds accumulated and collected from the coconut levy funds."

As further evidence of Cojuangco's links with these firms, the PCGG noted that P30 million of the loan proceeds was advanced as loans to Agriculture Investors Inc., a corporation owned and controlled by Cojuangco and already sequestered by the commission.

Another P75 million was granted as advances or investments of two CIF-assisted Coco Mills, Interco and Ludo & Lu YM to Pepsi-Cola Bottlers and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Pepsi-Cola Distributors, which acquired the equity of Pepsi-Cola International.

The PCGG concluded that these firms act as repositories of ill-gotten wealth now in the hands of Escaler and his associates, whom it characterized as cronies, dummies or trustees, if not secret partners of Cojuangco.

Based on these findings, the commission ordered the amendment of the writ of sequestration originally issued against the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Corp. to include ECI Challenge Inc.

ECI was organized and registered with the SEC on March 7, 1985. It has an authorized capital stock of P100 million subdivided into 100,000 shares. Each share has a par value of P1,000.

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CSO: 4200/30

ECONOMIC INDICATOR ON DECLINE OF JOB INDEX

HK011505 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" Column: "Job Index Declines"]

[Text] Hit the hardest by labor unrest and other adverse economic developments, the manufacturing sector posted a 5.66 percent decline in its index of employment in July this year compared to the year ago level, according to a survey of key manufacturing enterprise conducted by the economic census branch of the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

The survey, which covered some 500 manufacturing firms based in Metro Manila, showed that the employment index in the manufacturing sector for July came to 93.4 index points, 5.6 index points below last year's 99.0 index points.

The negative growth came about as most of the manufacturing sub-sectors registered decreases in their employment indices. The wood and wood products subsector recorded the highest percentage drop of 42.35 percent from 105.3 index points in July 1985 to only 60.7 index points in the same month this year.

Other manufacturing subsectors that posted decreases in their employment indices were: electrical machinery, 27.24 percent; petroleum products, 6.67 percent; paper and paper products, 6.31 percent; non-metallic minerals, 3.75 percent; food, 3.29 percent; textile, 2.5 percent; and transport equipment, 0.92 percent.

The index of employment is the ratio between the employment level in a particular month and the employment level in the same month during the base year. In this case, the NCSO used 1985 as the base year.

Index of Employment of Key Manufacturing Enterprises
July 1985 - July 1986
(1985 equal to 100)

Sector	1985					
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Manufacturing	99.0	98.0	96.9	95.1	95.7	94.9
A. Food	97.3	98.5	97.4	99.5	99.9	99.7
B. Beverage	98.9	99.3	98.5	98.7	98.5	98.9
C. Tobacco	96.4	101.6	101.3	101.1	100.2	100.8
D. Textile	100.0	101.9	102.0	100.2	100.7	100.3
E. Weaving apparel	98.8	99.2	99.2	98.8	100.0	100.1
F. Wood and wood products	105.3	98.0	80.3	70.8	71.2	71.1
G. Paper and paper products	99.8	100.0	98.2	95.3	96.7	96.5
H. Chemicals	97.1	97.3	105.0	105.4	104.8	105.2
I. Rubber products	96.8	96.1	95.3	95.4	96.7	96.5
J. Petroleum products	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.6	92.5	98.0
K. Non-metallic minerals	104.0	93.3	99.6	94.0	96.3	97.2
L. Basic metals	100.0	100.1	101.4	102.7	103.4	101.4
M. Transport equipment	97.6	98.9	99.4	100.5	101.1	92.4
N. Electrical machinery	92.5	86.9	85.4	80.2	80.3	77.5
O. Miscellaneous manufacture	102.3	87.0	95.5	85.5	84.7	83.6

1986

Sector	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
Manufacturing	93.8	93.9	93.9	94.0	92.2	93.3	93.4
A. Food	98.6	98.3	98.9	97.9	96.1	94.3	94.1
B. Beverage	98.5	98.2	98.3	100.3	100.6	100.3	99.7
C. Tobacco	101.5	99.2	100.1	101.7	104.2	105.6	104.4
D. Textile	97.5	97.8	96.8	99.2	96.3	100.0	97.5
E. Weaving apparel	99.5	98.0	98.2	100.9	100.9	102.1	102.2
F. Wood and wood products	70.6	67.0	65.7	65.4	66.3	63.2	60.7
G. Paper and paper products	94.7	94.7	94.3	84.3	84.7	85.0	93.5
H. Chemicals	102.1	103.1	106.9	107.3	105.7	103.7	105.3
I. Rubber products	86.4	101.3	98.4	98.8	100.8	100.3	100.8
J. Petroleum products	96.0	95.8	95.5	91.4	91.5	91.9	92.3
K. Non-metallic minerals	97.3	97.9	96.7	94.9	96.6	96.2	100.1
L. Basic metals	99.9	101.4	103.1	101.1	101.1	100.6	100.8
M. Transport equipment	108.4	106.7	107.6	100.2	71.6	96.1	96.7
N. Electrical machinery	65.9	66.0	65.1	66.2	66.4	66.6	67.3
O. Miscellaneous manufacture	101.7	111.0	110.1	114.0	116.8	115.4	114.6

Source: Monthly survey of key manufacturing enterprises economic census
branch, national census and statistics office

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CSO: 4200/31

DECLINE OF IMPORTS OF CAPITAL GOODS REPORTED

HK291537 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 10

["Economic Indicator" Column: "Imports of Capital Goods Decline 11.8 percent"]

[Text] Importation of capital goods during the first half of the year reached \$357 million, a drop of 11.85 percent or \$84 million from the year-ago level of \$405 million, data gathered from the Central Bank showed.

The decline in the importation of these goods was due to the poor market demand caused by the general slowdown in business activities. Furthermore, several industrial equipment and machinery that were imported earlier are not being used at present.

Capital goods imported included non-electrical machinery; electrical machinery; transport equipment; aircraft, ships and boats; and professional, scientific and controlling instruments.

The biggest drop -- a 16.5 percent decline -- was registered in the importation of non-electrical machinery. This year's figure came to only \$161 million compared to \$192 million last year.

Likewise, imports of electrical machinery, which accounted for 36.41 percent of the total, dropped by 13.91 percent from \$151 million to \$130 million.

On the other hand, importation of aircraft, ships and boats increased by 50 percent during the period in review. From \$10 million worth of these imported goods in 1985, this year's figure rose to \$15 million.

Capital Goods Imports
January to June 1985 and 1986
(FOB value in million US\$)

Non-electrical machinery	161	192	(16.15)
Electrical machinery	130	151	(13.91)
Transport equipment	25	21	(19.05)
Aircraft, ships and boats	15	10	50.00
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	26	31	(16.13)
Total	357	405	(11.85)

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/31

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 'WILL NOT SOLVE' UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

HK020745 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Even if the country meets its industrial growth and employment rate targets for the medium term, or from 1987 to 1992, unemployment will continue to be a major problem.

This surfaced during a public hearing held last week on a portion of the draft medium-term development plan for the country. Under this plan, a 7.1 percent growth rate for industry and a 7.3 percent increase in employment are targeted for the period 1987-1992.

During the discussions, it was concluded that the country cannot get rid of its unemployment stood at 12.5 percent. However, as of April this year, according to government figures, the unemployment rate has one up to 13.8 percent.

The total workforce in the country is estimated at about 21 million, with about 750,000 to 800,000 new entrants each year. According to Victor C. Lim, vice-president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), if the country is to reduce its unemployment rate, it should rely on agriculture and services instead of industry which now has a "very much larger" unemployment figure than the other two sectors. "Industry will probably have to place some of its unemployed in services and agriculture," he said.

Wilhelm Ortaliz of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), who chaired the public hearing, pointed out that one of the main targets of the medium-term plan is the encouragement and development of cottage, small and medium enterprises (CSMES) which stand a better chance of absorbing the new entrants into the work force.

A "very significant" reduction in the unemployment rate can only be achieved with a concomitant strengthening of the purchasing power of consumers and the attainment of industrial peace, he said. The government plans to stabilize the agriculture base by promoting CSMES, he said, describing the proposed efforts as "hitting two birds with one stone." Most of the development funds will go to agriculture due to the already existing capacity in industry, he said.

On industrial peace, Ortaliz said a "separate chapter" should be added to the medium-term plan where the government can lay out a "more comprehensive strategy" for achieving and maintaining industrial peace. He indicated that what is now in the draft plan on the matter is insufficient.

"The standard formulation for maintenance and provision of industrial peace is applicable if your unemployment rate is at 3 percent to 5 percent only," he said.

"(What we now have in this draft plan) will not solve the problem we have at this point. We need a separate chapter focusing on strategy. We need something more than tripartism."

Sources said there was a "debate" on how much space should be given to the issue in the plan. There were those who wanted a bigger coverage of the issue, pointing out that it is both an economic and political problem. Unless the problem is solved, they said, all of the other targets of the plan would not be achieved. For this reason, Ortaliz said, a suggestion was made to treat the issue "up front" in the form of a separate chapter after the executive summary.

However, the idea of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) was eventually followed and the matter was treated as a mere part of the policies under the trade and industry chapter.

At any rate, a stated policy of the government regarding the labor sector is that it will not set wages by law. This policy was met with mixed reactions from organized labor during the hearing.

A Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) representative asserted that since only two million workers out of the total 21 million workforce belong to unions, the government should continue to fix wages "to serve the interest of the unorganized majority."

However, a Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS) representative asserted that wage-fixing "by (presidential) decree" should be discontinued and that workers should be allowed to bargain collectively for reasonable wages on the enterprise, industry and national levels.

"There should be consultation, not arbitrary wage-setting by the government," the TUPAS representative said.

Meneleo Carlos Jr., president of Resins, Inc and chairman of the PCCI Committee on Industry, said the Chamber's survey on CSMEs indicated that the "major complaint" of these enterprises is that they "cannot afford" to pay the minimum wage set by the government.

"The problem is they cannot afford to pay the minimum wage at the beginning," Carlos said. "Even the government itself cannot meet the payment of the

minimum wage." This remark prompted a rejoinder from the TUCP representative who charged that "actually, the government is the number one violator of the minimum wage (law)."

Government sources told BUSINESS DAY that government planners are now making studies on the cost of living in the various regions of the country with the objective of providing these data to the labor sector to serve as a "guide" in their collective bargaining with employers.

This will allow the government to keep away from wage-fixing but, at the same time, still help labor get just wages from employers, the sources said.

/12624

CSO: 4200/31

STUDY TERMS EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES 'FAILED'

HK291515 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 86 p 21

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez and Elen P. Samaniego]

[Text] The country's export processing zones (EPZ) have failed to achieve their main objectives of attracting investments and generating employment for Filipinos.

Three major EPZA have instead bred social problems such as dislocation of families previously living on EPZ sites and the presence of blighted areas near the zones that lack essential community facilities and services.

This was the assessment of the regional and socioeconomic impact of EPZS in the Philippines undertaken by the University of the Philippines, (UP) Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD) with the assistance of the International Development Research Center of Canada.

The study, which was authored by Dr Sylvia H. Guerrero, UPISWCD dean and EPZ project director, and Prof Donato C. Endencia and Dr Germelino M. Bautista, associate investigators, was presented over the weekend to various sectors in a research dissemination and consultation seminar.

The three major EPZS in the country studied which are located in Bataan, Mactan and Baguio reportedly cannot claim that they have contributed to the flow of foreign investments into the country, the study showed.

The decision to put up the first EPZ in Mariveles was made to accommodate the politico-economic ambitions of certain proteges of the Marcos regime.

The UP study stressed that the community's location and topography had certain distinct disadvantages such as the expensive infrastructure development due to the mountainous lands and that the site was far from the regional sub-center.

The study said that despite incentives and relative stability in the country prior to 1983, foreign investments flowed into the zones at a declining rate.

The total volume of foreign investments which flowed into the EPZS constituted only less than two percent of Central Bank-approved foreign investments.

Aside from the meager flow of external capital into the zones, a number of enterprises reportedly folded up and withdrew from the zones.

Among the reasons for these were fear of political instability, labor strikes inside the zones, undeveloped state or inefficiency of facilities within the zones, decline in world demand for EPZ exports due to world recession, and protectionism in the West.

EPZ firms reportedly depended heavily on imported production inputs instead of locally produced materials. Thus, the effect of EPZA on the export sector was minimal.

On the generation of employment opportunities, EPZA reportedly account only from 0.6 to 1.4 percent of total employment in the manufacturing sector. Noting import dependence, the study said EPZS do not have much links with local industries for inputs and are involved only in direct hiring.

A survey of 837 workers in the EPZA showed that workers were generally satisfied with their work. They pointed out, however, that they were least satisfied with wages and opportunities for promotion.

The average wage income of regular workers is P18,925 yearly, probationary, P8,894; casual laborers, P9,086; and apprentices, P5,458.

EPZ workers were mostly women with college degrees or went through some years in college although a high educational level was not needed to be involved, for example, in assembly line operations such as attaching buttons, joining portions of gloves, preparing sock linking, or attaching waist bands of jackets.

Work-related conditions were reported by some workers, particularly those exposed to chemicals or those who peer through a microscope in the electronic industry.

On the impact of the Bataan Export Processing Zone (BEPZ), the study said the physical development of the zone entailed massive earthmoving and social dislocations. The influx of migrants near the zone led to increase of blighted areas.

The increase of the population by almost three-fold has led to the heavy drain on the municipality's budget for essential community facilities and services such as roads, classrooms and social welfare services.

/12624

CSO: 4200/31

DAVAO FARMERS HIT POOR RELIEF EFFORTS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Several thousands of Davao del Norte farmers suffering from successive natural calamities during the past four cropping seasons have deplored the slow response of government relief and rehabilitation agencies to their plight.

According to Dioscoro A. Granada, executive vice-president of the Federation of Free Farmers (FFF), Davao del Norte chapter, the farmers' parlay and other crops were destroyed by floods in October 1985, January and March 1986.

This cropping season, their plants were stricken by tungro infestation, followed by drought, Granada said.

Granada reported the worst-hit municipalities as Carmen, Asuncion, Kapalong, Panabo, Corella and Ste Tomas.

He said that government assistance in the form of relief goods, distribution of seeds at discounted rates, settlement of crop insurance claims and quick reloaning for production have been "extremely slow and inadequate."

"In contrast, every time a calamity occurs in Luzon the government immediately declares the affected places as calamity areas and extends necessary aid to affected parties," Granada said.

The FFF leader added that most Davao farmers have been forced to resort to loan sharks charging as much as 40% yearly interest in order to meet family and farm production needs.

/9317

CSO: 4200/30

BRIEFS

PARTIDO NG BAYAN RECRUITS MEMBERS--The Partido Ng Bayan [People's Party] is launching a massive recruitment program for new recruits. The party is headed by ex-political detainees Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante. The new party is losing no time in holding orientation programs in the provinces and in metro Manila. According to attorney Jaime (Osiales), Pasay City Partido Ng Bayan district chairman, Pasay has the largest Partido membership at present. He added that their orientation programs aim to inform people about the country's ills. (Osiales) also said the party is preparing for the coming election, which they are confident they will win. [Text] [Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 16 Sep 86 HK] /7358

NPA STATEMENT ADMITS TO MURDER--In a signed statement released to the Manila recently, the NPA admitted to be behind the murder of Patrolman Renato [word indistinct] on 4 September. The policeman was playing mah-jong at his neighbor's house when he was approached by two armed men and gunned down. According to the NAP statement, the policeman was condemned to die because of his crimes against the people and the [word indistinct] movement. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Sep 86 HK] /7358

CANADA ARGENTINA PLEDGE AID--The Philippines and Canada today will sign a loan agreement for \$14 million in aid. The amount will go towards the repayment of the Philippines' \$26 billion foreign debt. Meanwhile Vice President Salvador Laurel has received a pledge from the Argentinian Government for food aid to be given to the country. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 23 Sep 86 HK] /7358

FAKED NPA ATTACK CHARGED--From Nueva Ecija, Governor Noli Santos explained in an interview with the Bureau of Broadcasts network news that the alleged shooting at houses of former KBL officials in the province was not committed by NPA terrorists. According to him, this was a show put up by the former officials in order to justify their possession of many weapons to protect their families. It will be recalled that Governor Santos issued a memorandum asking for the surrender of all loose firearms, notably those in the possession of former KBL officials and that have now been retained for personal use, much to the concern of Nueva Ecijanans. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 26 Sep 86 HK] /7358

NEW SOUTHERN COMMAND CHIEF--Brigadier General Cesar Tapia, new chief of the Southern Command, said the military will pursue its firm campaign against the rebels in the south. He stressed that there should be no room for communists in Mindanao. During a turn-over ceremony of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary --Integrated National Police] Regional Command 10 held at Camp (Alagar) in Cagayon de Oro City, Tapia said the armed forces would uphold the law in the region.

He added that negotiations for a ceasefire could go on but while nothing firm has been agreed on, the army's drive against the rebels will continue. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Oct 86 HK] /9738

RUC 1 CHIEF DENIES ARMS CHARGE--From Benguet in Mountain Province, Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, Regional Unified Command [RUC] 1 commander, denied reports that the army is giving arms to the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] headed by rebel priest Conrado Balweg. De la Cruz said the rumors are part of the New People's Army propaganda to sabotage the ceasefire agreement between the CPLA and the military. He also refuted reports that Butz Aquino, President Aquino's brother-in-law, supplied the CPLA with arms when he visited Father Balweg. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Oct 86 HK] /7358

NFA FIRING 2,000 WORKERS--Manila, Sept 25--National Food Authority Administrator Emil Ong today said 2,000 more employees will be dismissed this October despite the walk-outs and demonstrations staged by NFA personnel protesting the reorganization and dismissal of some of their co-employees. Ong said the NFA employees will be reduced from 11,000 as of 1985 to 10,000 in February and then 8,000 this September. Some 2,000 more employees will be dismissed by October due to NFA's financial difficulties. The retrenchment is necessary, Ong said, because the NFA is over-staffed and that the food agency has no more funds to pay them since NFA's income generating activities like the importation of wheat and raw materials to manufacture animal feeds had been transferred to the private sector. But many employees considered the dismissal of some employees as patently unfair and irregular. For several days they have staged a protest rally and instigated a noise barrage to air their sentiments about the reorganization. One of the complaints of the employees was that some NFA officials--employees who had bad records had been retained while the good ones were dismissed. (PNA) [Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 26 Sep 86 p 25] /9317

NPA FORMS TWO FRONTS--Tagum, Davao Province--Military sources here claim that the New People's Army has established two "baby fronts covering Tagum and Compostela Valley in Davao del Norte and Mati in Davao Oriental. The same sources said Scout Ranger commander Col Marcelo Blando briefed 3 generals on the existence of the two "baby" fronts in addition to 5 big fronts already established in Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental. The 3 visiting generals were Philippines Army commander Maj Gen Rodolfo Canieso, RUC chief Brig Gen Brig Gen Romeo M. Recina and Armed Forces chief of personnel Brig Gen Dalmacio Pizana. Blando, currently the target of rebel propaganda, said one front was named TMC or "Tagum-Mati Committee." The other front is called CVC for "Compostela Valley Committee," according to the source. The military still do not know the identities of their leaders. It was not also immediately known why the NPA has set up the 2 "baby" fronts. [Text] [Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 5-7 Sep 86 p 1] /9317

MILITARY ACTIONS HALT ASKED--Samar Governor Antonio [surname indistinct] has asked the military to halt all operations against the rebels in the province so that farmers and other residents can go on with their livelihood. The governor presented the request to Regional Unified Command Eight after receiving a petition from the citizens of [words indistinct] in the province. In the petition, the farmers said they were unable to plant their crops because of harassment from members of the NPA. Governor [name indistinct] said some 42 houses have been burned down during battles between the military and the rebels in the towns of [names indistinct]. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86 HK] /9738

INSURGENCY CLOSES FIRMS--The IMCIFTRD [expansion not given] coal-mining firm in Sitio (Mini), Barangay Layug, Surigao del Sur, has ceased operations because of the deteriorating peace and order situation in that province. Two other companies are reported also to have suspended operations for the same reason. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Sep 86 HK] /7358

BUSINESS URGED TO USE U.S. GSP--Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr said Filipino manufacturers and exporters should take advantage of the generalized system of preferences [GSP] of the United States. He said that if they do so, they could not only increase the country's foreign exchange but also offer employment to Filipinos. According to him, the U.S. GSP offers some \$270 billion worth of export products and Filipino manufacturers and exporters should take advantage of this. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Sep 86 HK] /7358

MORE TROOPS TO BATAAN PROVINCE--The military has dispatched more troops, backed by six armored personnel carriers, to the western part of Bataan Province in a major offensive against the rebels in Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog. According to Colonel Lorenzo Mateo, Region 3 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary--Integrated National Police] commander, the military has had to take this action because of NPA guerrilla activity in the region. Earlier, detachments sent to the remote areas were broken up into platoons. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Sep 86 HK] /7358

INFORMATION DRIVE IN NEGROS INTENSIFIED--The Philippines is intensifying its information drive in the Negros provinces to counterattack the so-called black propaganda carried out by the NPA in these provinces. Details from Elvira Pineda: [Begin recording] Reacting to the NPA's black propaganda in Negros, the Philippine Army's Task Force Sugarland is conducting successive series of dialogues and seminars on the regional insurgency problem. According to Colonel Rene Cordones, commander of Task Force Sugarland, the people of Negros could now be able to understand better the current rebellion problem in the country. He said that the rebels can no longer deceive the people now that they have been duly informed by the military of the true picture. He added that the army is also coordinating with other government agencies, workers, reporters, and barangay captains. From the Civil-Military Operations Battalion of the Philippine Army, this is Elvira Pineda reporting. [end recording] [Text] [Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86 HK] /7358

NPA INCREASES TAX COLLECTIONS--The New People's Army has increased its tax collection in the towns of Pangasinan despite the presence of military troops in the area. Former Mayor Espinosa of Dasol, Pangasinan said the victims of the NPA are the well-off families and those who own fishponds living not far from the towns. According to Espinosa, these people receive letters instructing them to share a part of their fortune. Refusal of the victims to unite results in their own loss. Hence, former Mayor Espinosa calls on the victims to expose the cruelty of the NPA. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86 HK] /7358

'PEOPLE POWER' MOVEMENT--Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said President Corason Aquino will launch a people power movement as a vehicle for the elections next year. Mitra said the people power movement is expected to be a new political party. He said the party will be formally launched on 15 October, when candidates who will run in the local and national elections will be named. Mitra said the people power movement will be composed of Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales as well as other members of the cabinet. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 8 Oct 86 HK] /7938

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

THAI JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS SON SANN AIDE

BK031258 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Report by Somkiat Onwimon on his interview with (Ieng Moli), "assistant to CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann," in Bangkok, date of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] (Ieng Moli) is an assistant to Prime Minister Son Sann. I asked him about the current situation in Cambodia. He said that Vietnam is doing everything possible to prevent Cambodian people from returning to Cambodia. The Vietnamese even tried unsuccessfully to build a fence along the border. The CGDK, particularly the Khmer Serei, are operating deeper inside Cambodia. They have set up an information network around Phnom Penh, Tonle Sap, and western provinces such as Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. On the question of what the Cambodians hope to achieve now in light of their not being able to do much against the Vietnamese in the past 8 years, he said the struggle against the Vietnamese must continue because without it Cambodia will be lost to Vietnam. Victory will come to the Cambodians one day so long as the struggle is continued. The CGDK forces are now stronger than before. Asked if this means that the struggle will have to be waged with no time limit until one side wins, he said the strategy is to continue the struggle to force the Vietnamese to come to the negotiating table.

Asked about cooperation among the CGDK factions, he said cooperation has improved. The military and information coordination committee meets every month to solve any problem which may arise between the three factions. Asked about the site of the meetings, he said they are held in a neutral site.

Asked about Prime Minister Son Sann's health, he said Son Sann is currently in very good health. He works hard and is strong physically. Asked if he was ever sick at all, even from a cold, in the past year, he said Son Sann likes to exercise and keeps a close watch on his diet.

/9604

CSO: 4212/4

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES SRV TROOPS INTRUSION INTO THAILAND

BK071115 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
5 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Deranged, Vietnam Is Hysterically Attacking People Like a Mad Dog"]

[Text] With the enthusiastic support and cooperation of the fraternal Cambodian people from all walks of life and of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and village and commune administrators forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemies, the DK National Army is now intensifying activities against the Vietnamese aggressors vigorously and everywhere--in the area along the western border, in the region around Tonle Sap Lake, in Phnom Penh and its surrounding areas, and everywhere else throughout Cambodia--causing a state of growing insecurity and loss of control for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have failed to seal off the border; to crack down on the DK National Army in the interior of Cambodia; to prevent the National Army from operating even in Battambang, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap cities and in the zone around Tonle Sap Lake; and to ensure security in Phnom Penh and its suburbs. On the contrary, the DK National Army, the Cambodian people, and the Cambodian soldiers forcibly armed by the Vietnamese have been more and more vigorously joining hands in attacking the Vietnamese troops, particularly at the end of the rainy season, thus driving the Vietnamese aggressors more deeply into a state of distress and despair. In this situation, the Hanoi aggressors have gone berserk, biting at people like a mad dog.

At the end of September, some 100 Vietnamese soldiers occupying Cambodia intruded into Thai territory in Ban Kruat Village, Buriram Province, and fired artillery barrages into Thailand, causing extensive damage to the Thai people's property. According to an official Thai Army report, the Vietnamese intruders are still occupying Thailand's Hill 538, refusing to pull out. The Thai Foreign Ministry has lodged a protest with the United Nations about this Vietnamese violation of Thai territory and occupation of the Thai hilltop.

Accused in the face of irrefutable evidence of encroachment upon Thai territory and with various delegations of UN member states denouncing and condemning them daily and demanding that Vietnam immediately and

unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive troops from Cambodia, respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, the Hanoi authorities have ordered their propaganda apparatus in Phnom Penh to slander Thailand, charging for example that it is helping Cambodian resistance forces to attack the Vietnamese aggressors inside Cambodian territory. This certainly is a "thief-cries-stop-thief" trick.

Regarding the Hanoi authorities' propaganda that turns white black and black white, Thai Army spokesman Narudon Detpradiyut has already issued a stern denial and countercharge.

Vietnam is the expansionist-aggressor sending hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. This Vietnamese act is illegal and violates the principles of international law and practice and the principles of the UN Charter. It is an act that cannot be accepted or condoned by the international community.

Now, as for the past 8 years, the international community, including the ASEAN and Thailand, continue to express opposition to the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia and firm and resolute support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and CGDK. It has been earnestly demanding, year after year, month after month, and day after day, that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressive troops unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self determination. This is a just, correct act that accords with the principles of international law and practice and the UN Charter. It also constitutes an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region and to the defense of peace in the whole world. As for the Cambodian people and the CGDK, the masters of Cambodia which is suffering Vietnamese aggression, they will enjoy full and complete rights and will have the obligation of uniting in the struggle to drive all the Hanoi aggressors out of Cambodian territory in order to preserve Cambodia, the Cambodian nation, and the Cambodian race. All peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries in the world, including the ASEAN countries and Thailand, will continue to support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK until Hanoi agrees to sit at the negotiating table to settle the Cambodian problem politically to bring an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia and restore peace in Cambodia and the rest of Southeast Asia in accordance with the past seven consecutive UN resolutions.

/9604

CSO: 4212/4

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES AUSTRALIA'S COOPERATION WITH SRV

BK070158 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Oct 86

["News Commentary": "ASEAN Countries Strongly Oppose Australia's
Inappropriate Activities"]

[Text] Australia recently signed an agreement with Vietnam to set up a
telecommunication station in Ho Chi Minh City. This Australian decision
has been strongly opposed by ASEAN.

Foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries attending the 41st session of
the UN General Assembly in New York have strongly protested against this
Australian project. They called on Australia to have a better under-
standing of ASEAN. People have noted that since the Australian Labor
Party came to power, Australia has increased relations with the Hanoi
Vietnamese in many fields, including the sending of various delegations
to Phnom Penh, which are considered as legitimizing Vietnam's act of
aggression in Cambodia. People feel that while hundreds of thousands
of Vietnamese aggressor soldiers are massacring Cambodian people and
violating Thai territory successively, causing great concerns to ASEAN
and other countries in the region, and while the ASEAN countries and
many others in the world have cut aid to Vietnam and demanded that
Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to restore peace
and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, Australia
has instead increased its cooperation with Hanoi in many fields and
provided assistance to Vietnam.

This Australian behavior is in complete contrast to the Australian
people's aspiration and the Australian Government's successive propaganda
saying that it opposes Hanoi's war of aggression and wants to restore
peace and stability to Southeast Asia. If the Australian Government
really opposes Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia and wants Southeast
Asia and the Asia-Pacific region to regain peace and stability, it ought
to cooperate with the international community, cut off aid to Vietnam,
and pressure Vietnam in every field to force it to negotiate a political
solution to the Cambodian issue in accordance with successive resolutions
of the United Nations.

/9604

CSO: 4212/4

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON VIGOR OF REVOLT AGAINST SRV SOLDIERS

BK050758 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "A New Vigor of the Movement of Cambodian Soldiers Revolting Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors This Rainy Season"]

[Text] Currently, along with the increasingly vigorous and numerous attacks of our national army against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on every battlefield--from western Cambod, around the Tonle Sap Lake, and inside Cambodia to the battlefields around Phnom Penh and in Phnom Penh--and along with a situation in which the people have cooperated with the national army to fight back more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy, the movement of compatriot Cambodian soldiers and officials forced to serve the Vietnamese revolting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is also vigorously developing.

A noteworthy phenomenon is that, in this rainy season, the movement of Cambodian soldiers revolting and turning against the Vietnamese and destroying Vietnamese war materiel depots has spread to every battlefield, from one to another across the country. The form of action adopted by Cambodian soldiers in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors varies, including conducting subversive activities, destroying Vietnamese war materiel depots and supplies, and deserting the Vietnamese to return home or join our national army, and so forth.

For example, on 23 and 25 July, Cambodian soldiers in the 196th Division posted in Pailin cooperated in burning down a Vietnamese ammunition depot and then fled home, taking all their weapons with them. On 24 July, 500 Cambodian soldiers forced to train at Phnum Daeum Phka in Kouk Banteay commune, Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province, cooperated in revolting against the Vietnamese enemy, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers, destroying an ammunition depot, and then fleeing to join our national army or return home. On 17 August, Cambodian soldiers cooperated with our people in Chakrei Ting Commune on the Kampot battlefield in chasing a company of Vietnamese soldiers who were attempting to round up our people and send them to Cambodia's western border; 37 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded and 4 taken prisoner. On 7 September, 35 Cambodian soldiers in the 50th Platoon, 20th Battalion,

posted at Svay Chek position on the Pailin battlefield, fled home taking with them 4 B-40's, 10 AK's, and a quantity of ammunition.

On 12 September, Cambodian soldiers posted in Kompong Thmar commune, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, revolted against the Vietnamese, killing 11, wounding 25, and burning a truck. On 13 September, 64 Cambodian soldiers at Veal Vong position in Kampot District [Kampot Province] cooperated in killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers, burning a quantity of enemy war materiel, and then fleeing home. On 16 September, Cambodian soldiers in the 1st Company posted at Tang Krasang market in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, mutinied and killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers guarding a prison; a number of others were wounded. They also freed 32 imprisoned Cambodian soldiers before fleeing home; 2 of these soldiers joined our national army.

Along with this, Cambodian soldiers have also cooperated with our national army in attacking Vietnamese positions and various villages, communes, and townships. They have also acted as guides and informants and taken part in the attacks. For example, they cooperated with our national army in attacking the Vietnamese at Kbal Thnal in Phnom Penh, Takhmau in Phnom Penh's suburbs, south of the glass factory on Route 38 in Phnom Penh's suburbs, the 7701st Division command in Kompong Thom provincial town, Prek Phneou on the northwest Phnom Penh battlefield, the Kompong Svay district seat on the Kompong Thom battlefield, the Prek Toal township on the Tonle Sap battlefield, the Banteay Srei district seat on the Siem Reap battlefield, the 7704th Division command in Battambang town, and defense network around Angkor Wat and Siem Reap town on the Siem Reap battlefield, and so on.

These phenomena reflect a new vigor in the movement of Cambodian soldiers revolting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, which has further advanced our national liberation movement against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. This has also dragged the Vietnamese enemy toward final defeat.

All this is the result of:

1. The good political work of our national army in inciting Cambodian people and soldiers against the Vietnamese enemy everywhere.
2. Cambodian soldiers themselves are increasingly aware politically and are more angry with the Vietnamese enemy. Therefore, they have cooperated in struggling even more vigorously against the Vietnamese.
3. Our national army has implemented well and with increasing effectiveness the 3-point fighting method.

The national army and Cambodian people and soldiers are determined to continue in their unity and 3-force cooperation and in more vigorously fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators through every means. This is to make the Vietnamese face more difficulties until they can no longer bear them, accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically, and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 26 SEP-2 OCT

BK031445 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 26 September-2 October carried the following battle reports:

VONADK in Cambodian at 2315 GMT on 26 September reports that DK forces liberated a Vietnamese company position defending the Angkor temples on Siem Reap battlefield on 13 September; dismantled Vietnamese commune and village administration networks in Siem Reap, Sot Nikom, and Puok Districts on Siem Reap battlefield between 10 and 19 September, in Krakor District on Pursat battlefield on 22 September, in Baribo District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 21 September, and in Phnum Srok District on North Sisophon battlefield on 13 September; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion and company in Phnum Srok District on 14 and 7 September, a Vietnamese company in Sisophon District on 15 September, and three other companies on Mounng battlefield between 19 and 21 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Mounng, South Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields between 17 and 23 September, killing or wounding 78 enemy soldiers; destroying 1 Vietnamese company position, 17 village and 2 commune administrations, 26 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 27 barracks, 2 materiel warehouses, and some war materiel; seizing 15 guns, 1 telephone set, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on Pursat battlefield and 7 others on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 September reports that as a result of their attacks in Kong Pisei District on 19, 21, and 23 September, Kompong Trach District on 14 and 17 September, Chhuk District on 14 September, Kampot District on 19 September, Samraong Tong District on 20 September, and Chanka Leu District on 24 September; ambush of a truck in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu battlefield, on 23 September; and other guerrilla activities conducted on Kompong Speu, Southwest Phnom Penh, Kampot, Mounng, Battambang, Pailin, and Peam Ta battlefields between 14 and 25 September, the DK forces killed 67 and wounded 92 enemy soldiers; liberated Banteay Srei District seat and Banteay Srei temple in Siem Reap; dismantled 2 commune and 13 village administrations; destroyed 200 assorted weapons, 5 district office buildings and Vietnamese officials' houses, 2 commune offices, an ammunition depot, a diesel depot, a medicine warehouse, 3 paddy and rice warehouses, a garment warehouse, 3 general warehouses, a sawmill, a rice mill, a generator, a tractor, 3 motorcycles,

4 typewriters, 2 buildings at an Army training center, 2 Soviet-made field radios, 24 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 40 assorted weapons, a typewriter, and some ammunition and war materiel; liberated and controlled Banteay Srei District seat and township, Banteay Srei temple, 24 km of road between Khun Prom and Pradak, 2 communes, and 11 villages; freed 30 people imprisoned by the Vietnamese, 500 people drafted for K-5 corvee plan, and 200 Cambodian soldiers on Siem Reap battlefield; and liberated 6 villages on Kompong Speu battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 September reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese enemy's 7705th Division headquarters at the head of the bridge leading to Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap on 20 September after Cambodian soldiers in the suburb of Siem Reap town mutinied against the Vietnamese enemy on 12 September; dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Siem Reap District on 20 September, in Thpong, Udong, and Ponhea Loe Districts on the Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield between 19 and 22 September, in Bati District on the Takeo battlefield on 16 and 22 September, in Kandal Stoeng District on the Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 22 September, and in Sangke District, Battambang battlefield, on 24 September; attacked a Vietnamese platoon position south of Battambang town on 19 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the Siem Reap, Battambang, Pailin, South Sinophon, and Samlot battlefields between 20 and 25 September, killing 48 enemy soldiers, including a Vietnamese division commander and company commander, and wounding 52 others; destroying 16 village administrations, some weapons and ammunition, 5 buildings housing the 7705th Division headquarters, 2 motorboats, 2 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons and ammunition; and liberating 2 villages on the Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 September reports that DK forces ambushed and scuttled 3 Vietnamese motorboats on Sangke River, Battambang battlefield, on 26 September; lobbed hand grenades into a Vietnamese command post in Kompong Thom town on 24 September; dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administration networks in Santuk District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 27 and 28 September and in Chanka Leu District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 24 September; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion on Sinophon battlefield on 21 September and a Vietnamese platoon in Chanka Leu District on 25 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Koh Kong Leu and Sinophon battlefields between 24 and 27 September, killing or wounding 45 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 commune and 10 village administration networks, 17 guns, 4 motorboats, and some war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 September reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in various districts of Battambang, Kampot, and Pursat Provinces between 20 and 25 September; destroyed railroad track in Bakan District, Pursat battlefield, on 25 September; ambushed a company on West Battambang battlefield on 26 September and several other companies in Varin District on Siem Reap battlefield on 22 September; and conducted various other activities

on Siem Reap, North Sisophon, Moung-Pursat, and Kampot battlefields between 16 and 26 September, killing 27 and wounding 31 enemy soldiers; destroying a locomotive; dismantling 9 village and 2 commune administrations; destroying 11 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 260 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; liberating 3 villages on East Battambang battlefield; and freed 85 people on North Sisophon battlefield and 24 others on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 October reports that as a result of a grenade attack on Vietnamese meeting in Phnom Penh on 11 September; an ambush on Vietnamese Navy vessels in Phnom Penh on 23 September; a grenade attack on the office of the Vietnamese intelligence unit in Battambang town on 20 September; attacks on and disruption of Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Cheung Prey District on 25 September, Baray District on 24 September, Chikreng District on 20 September, Sangke District on 22 September, and Kong Pisei District on 27 September; ambushes against Vietnamese companies in Chikreng District on 13 September; and various other guerrilla activities on Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Western Leach, Chhep, Kratie, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 11 and 27 September, DK forces killed 58 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 47 others; dismantled 2 commune and 7 village administrations; destroyed 9 weapons, a commune office, 2 Navy vessels, 2 boats, 2 bridges, 2 workshops, and some war materiel; seized 5 weapons and some war materiel; liberated 12 villages and 18 Cambodian soldiers on Kompong Cham battlefield and 12 Cambodian soldiers on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 October reports that DK forces attacked a company position on Sangke River in Battambang on 27 September and dismantled Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Chikreng District on Siem Reap battlefield and Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham battlefield, on 13 and 27 September respectively; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion on South Sisophon battlefield on 28 September; and conducted other guerrilla activities on South Sisophon, Battambang, East Battambang, Samlot, Kompong Som, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 13 and 28 September, killing 25 and wounding 34 enemy soldiers; capturing a company position on Battambang battlefield; dismantling several commune and village administrations; destroying 10 guns, 5 boats, 12 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing some materiel; and liberating 4 villages and 10 Cambodian soldiers and militiamen on Battambang battlefield and 5 other villages on Siem Reap battlefield.

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CSO: 4212/4

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK071159 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber; and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR's national day.

The message reads: We would like to express high appreciation for the great achievements made by the German working people during the past 37 years, particularly the successful implementation of the 10th SED Congress resolutions. The GDR's peace policy that works for detente and to avert the world from the danger of a nuclear war has won strong support and approval of the peace-loving progressive nations and world public opinion.

We firmly believe that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples will be further strengthened and developed in the interests of our two countries and of world peace.

We would like to wish you the best of health, great strength, and more and greater successes in fulfilling your strategic tasks defined by the 11th SED Congress for the well-being of the people and the glory of the GDR.

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CSO: 4212/4

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29 SEP-5 OCT

BK061130 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 29 September-5 October:

National Level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1115 GMT on 5 October reports that up to late September, peasants throughout the country had planted rice on 63 percent of the area earmarked for this monsoon cropping. The rice planting, due to unfavorable weather, was a bit slower than the same period last year. Anyhow, northern provinces have so far planted rice on 90 percent of their planned areas, while Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Cham attained 83 and 76 percent respectively. The provinces of Svay Rieng, Kampot, and Prey Veng achieved from 71 to 74 percent of their plans. In the same period, the peasants also put 37,800 hectares under industrial crops and 79,900 hectares under subsidiary food crops. The Ministry of Agriculture, for its part, supplied the provinces of Takeo, Kandal, Kompong Speu, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, and Kampot with 1,100 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 200 metric tons of seed rice, and a quantity of insecticide. Meanwhile, 11,300 hectares of short-term rice planted in the early monsoon were gathered with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare.

SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 1 October reports that by mid-September, peasants throughout the country had put more than 57 hectares under pepper, more than 4,400 hectares under hemp, and 1,250 under cotton, or more than 100, nearly 100, and more than 97 percent of their plans respectively.

Battambang Province: According to a report carried by SPK in French at 1146 GMT on 30 September, peasants in this province had by early this month achieved 50 percent of their plan of 330,420 hectares of rice earmarked for this monsoon, without counting the industrial and subsidiary food crops on some 9,500 hectares, including 3,900 hectares of hemp, and the 10,450 hectares of reclaimed land. At the head of this agricultural campaign are the districts of Mounk Russel, Battambang, Bavel, and Mongkolborei with 65, 58, 58, and 48 percent respectively.

Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 5 October reports that peasants in Phnum Srok District have so far sowed more than 11,600 hectares of rice and planted more than 300 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kampot Province: SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 29 September reports that to help promote this monsoon's rice-growing campaign, the Ministry of Agriculture has just provided Kampot Province with 450 metric tons of chemical fertilizer after having supplied at the beginning of the month a total of 770 metric tons of seed rice and 176 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to the provinces of Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, and Pursat.

According to SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 4 October, peasants in Kompong Trach District have so far harvested 410 hectares of short-term rice planted at the beginning of the monsoon with an average yield of 4 metric tons per hectare. SPK in French at 1202 GMT on 3 October reports that Kampot is the leader among the provinces of Takeo, Kompong Speu, Koh Kong, Pursat, and Kompong Som City in cattle breeding. In fact, this province now has 145,000 head of cattle against 48,000 in 1979. Among these beasts are 94,500 draft animals capable of ensuring the tilling of 90 percent of the 98,000 hectares of area earmarked for this rainy season.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 29 September reports that within 2 weeks beginning on 23 September Dangkao District with the massive participation of cadres and employees of various industrial services and enterprises in Phnom Penh succeeded in growing rice on 2,000 hectares, thus bringing the planted area to 6,000 hectares or 71 percent of the plan targeted for the current rice growing campaign.

SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 1 October reports that by mid-September, peasants in Kaoh Thom District had, because of drought at the beginning and flood in the middle of the monsoon, put under rice only 2,500 hectares or 35 percent of their plan. To cope with this situation, the peasants are going to cultivate short-term rice instead of long-term rice on the rest of 70,000 hectares earmarked for rice crop. Meanwhile, the peasants harvested 4,000 metric tons of corn and hundreds of metric tons of beans and subsidiary food crops. They also plan to cover 1,200 hectares with beans, 700 hectares with tobacco, 400 hectares with sugarcane, and hundreds of others with cassava and subsidiary food crops as soon as the Mekong river tide recedes.

SPK in English at 1135 GMT on 30 September adds that Kaoh Thom District now has some 20,000 oxen and cows, including 8,000 draft animals, an increase of 11,200 head over 1979's figure. Of these, 60 percent are good cross-bred oxen.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1135 GMT on 30 September reports that in the first half of this year, the veterinary workers in Srei Santhor District vaccinated 5,265 head of cattle and 1,450 pigs against various diseases. In August alone, 320 head of cattle were vaccinated against black blood disease.

Kompong Som City: According to SPK in French at 1129 GMT on 5 October, 6,470 hectares of rice have so far been planted and efforts are being made to complete planting on the remaining 4,000 hectares. Fishermen

In this port city caught in September alone 798 metric tons of fish and 660 metric tons of shrimps. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 4 October, however, reports that by September, peasants in Kompong Som City had transplanted nearly 6,280 hectares of rice, including more than 660 hectares of short-term rice and more than 3,890 hectares of ordinary rice.

Kompong Speu Province: SPK in English at 1135 GMT on 30 September reports that thanks to the great efforts of its veterinary workers, this province now counts 156,700 head of cattle, including 88,400 draft animals, increasing by 9 percent over last year. The number of cattle affected with epizootic diseases has markedly dropped due to regular vaccination. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 1 October says that by mid-September, peasants in Udong District had retilled more than 9,000 hectares, sowed more than 2,000 hectares of rice, and transplanted another 7,000 hectares out of the 12,000 hectares earmarked for the season.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 4 October reports that by the end of August, nearly 2,700 metric tons of paddy had been bought and 600 metric tons of patriotic contribution collected by the provincial trade service. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 5 October reports that by September, peasants in Stoung District had broadcast and transplanted more than 11,200 hectares of rice and put more than 700 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Preah Vihear Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 1 October reports that by early September, peasants in Chey Sen District had broadcast more than 60 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 370 hectares, and put more than 220 hectares under slash-and-burn rice, more than 50 hectares under corn, and nearly 20 hectares under beans and potatoes. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 2 October reports that by mid-August, peasants in Choam Khsan District had transplanted more than 550 hectares of various types of rice out of nearly 1,600 hectares earmarked for the monsoon.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in French at 1129 GMT on 4 October reports that despite natural calamities, peasants in Sot Nikom District have so far succeeded in planting rice on 60 percent of their plan and put another 800 hectares under subsidiary food crops. The district's agricultural service provided the local peasants with 86 metric tons of seed rice, 85 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and 200 liters of insecticides.

SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 1 October reports that by mid-September, peasants in the district of Sot Nikom had planted 1,500 hectares or about 60 percent of monsoon rice cropping target. The planted areas included 1,180 hectares of floating rice and 1,100 hectares of IR-36 rice variety and local strains. Meanwhile 800 other hectares were covered with subsidiary food crops.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 1 October reports that by mid-September, peasants in Kompong Rou District had put more than 1,700 hectares under various types of rice and transplanted rice on another 13,000 hectares.

Takeo Province: SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 1 October reports that by mid-September, peasants in Pruy Kabbas District had put 13,200 hectares under rice or 80 percent of the plan for this monsoon rice cropping. The figure represents an increase of 4,000 hectares over the 1985 plan. The intensive rice farming widely practiced in this district was done on 1,650 hectares, topping the plan by 650 hectares. Meanwhile, they harvested rice on 76 percent of the planted area, with an average yield of from 1 to 2 metric tons per hectare. The harvested area is being plowed for the second crop this year.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 30 September reports that by mid-September, peasants in Angkor Borei District had broadcast more than 1,500 hectares of rice, sowed more than 200 hectares, and transplanted more than 570 hectares. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 2 October reports that by mid-September, peasants in Bati District had sold more than 710 metric tons of paddy and paid more than 1,000 other metric tons in patriotic contribution to the state. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 3 October reports that by early last month, peasants in Boreicholasa District had tilled nearly 2,600 hectares of land, transplanted more than 1,480 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast more than 450 hectares of rice, and put more than 20 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4212/4

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL VIEWS GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK050823 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Pledge To Fulfill Grain Production Successfully"--date not given]

[Text] Agricultural production in our country is influenced by various elements, such as the weather, insects, change of climate, and so forth. Drought takes place even during the rainy season, thus not all the seasons have good conditions for farming. In this case, it is imperative to promote grain production to ensure sufficient agricultural products to meet the needs of society and to provide agricultural products for export and the industrial and craft sectors. At the same time, the state must store grain for consumption during periods of unfavorable climate.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum noted that it is imperative to create the necessary conditions and strive to fulfill grain production successfully. In promoting grain production, besides expanding arable land and launching intensive rice cropping, it is imperative to develop production of various other food crops, such as corn, potatoes, and soybeans. It is imperative to use land left over from growing rice to grow various other food crops according to land conditions in each region. The alluvial soil along the rivers in Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces is suitable for cultivating corn, potatoes, cassava, and soybeans both in the dry and rainy seasons. The latosols on the plains in Kompong Cham, Kratie, Kompong Thom, Ratanakiri, and Mondolkiri Provinces can be used in growing corn, all kinds of potatoes, and soybeans in this rainy season. We can grow all kinds of food crops according to the soil in each locality, such as the dark wet clay in various regions in Battambang, Kompong Speu, and Kampot Provinces and all other kinds of soil in areas throughout the country to meet the needs of families and society.

The land for growing food crops, such as corn, potatoes, soybeans, and industrial crops has decreased because of various factors, particularly the inefficiency of the purchasing service in storing and transporting agricultural products. Moreover, the purchasing price of agricultural products is too low to encourage the people to increase their crop land. It is imperative to stimulate the people to increase their agricultural production while at the same time building a grain processing system.

The system in our country is still backward. So far, only Kompong Cham Province has the production solidarity groups for producing flour from cassava.

Drought in the current rainy season has caused great damage to rice seedlings and affected various other food crops. By 4 September, throughout the country 119,810 hectares of secondary food crops or 61.39 percent of the plan had been planted. Due to drought, Kandal Province lost 1,600 hectares of corn and Kompong Cham Province suffered the loss of 1,440 hectares of corn. A total of 3,780 hectares of soybeans were damaged throughout the country. Thus, it is imperative for us to pay attention to growing all kinds of food crops, such as corn, potatoes, and soybeans on the land left vacant in the current rainy season and to prepare to grow them when the rain water subsides. It is imperative to use the vacant land for growing the subsidiary food crops that do not need much water at the end of the current rainy season when the soil is still damp and the weather is still cool.

It is imperative for the district-level agricultural services to cooperate with the schools in mobilizing students to spend their weekly labor day in growing subsidiary food crops in the school compound or family-run crop lands. The village and commune authorities and militiamen should spend their spare time growing subsidiary food crops in areas around their respective village and commune offices to produce additional foodstuffs for consumption.

Besides growing subsidiary food crops for their daily consumption, it is imperative for our peasants to find ways to store these products for consumption during periods of unfavorable climate or for sale to the state. The industrial service should formulate plans to produce farm tools for the peasants in growing subsidiary food crops ranging from ordinary tools such as hoes and knives to more modern equipment, such as grinders and other useful devices. It is imperative for the trade and transportation services to formulate plans and measures for the timely purchase and transportation of farm products to prevent any damage. It is imperative to prepare appropriate measures to encourage the people to promote the production of subsidiary food crops while setting plans for the timely sale of consumer goods and necessities to the peasants and the purchase of farm products from them.

Promoting agricultural production, including rice and subsidiary food crops, is the main task of peasants throughout the country. Carrying out successfully the production of corn, potatoes, and soybeans at the end of the current rainy season will certainly enable us to meet the demands of society, thus contributing to stabilizing the people's living conditions.

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CSO: 4212/4

BRIEFS

REGIONAL FORCES ACTIVITIES--Militiamen and people in Bakan District, Pursat Province, closely cooperated in fighting against enemies and thwarting their destructive activities. During more than the past 8 months, 61 enemy soldiers were killed and 65 others wounded; 7 were taken prisoner. An assortment of 44 weapons and a lot of war materiel were also seized. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 86] /9604

KOMPONG SOM PORT ACTIVITIES--According to (Kong Soeu), deputy head of Kompong Som port authorities, in a report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 1 October, during the past almost 8 years, Kompong Som port has received 595 ships, including 460 from socialist countries, and handled almost 2 million metric tons of goods, including more than 1 million metric tons of import goods and almost 55,000 metric tons of export goods. During the first 8 months of 1986, 54 ships called at Kompong Som port which handled more than 92,000 metric tons of goods, including almost 85,000 metric tons of import goods and more than 7,000 metric tons of export goods. By the end of this year, the port expects to handle 60,600 metric tons, including 50,110 metric tons of imports and 9,500 metric tons of exports. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Oct 86] /9604

GDR DELEGATION LEAVES--On 20 September, the delegation of the GDR news agency ADN led by Comrade Guenter Poetschker, general director of the GDR news agency, ended its visit to Cambodia after arriving on 26 September. Comrade I Lon, deputy director of SPK; and Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Cambodia, saw the delegation off. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86] /9604

SWEDISH YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--On the morning of 1 October, at the office of the Cambodian Youth Union's Central Committee, Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, acting secretary of the provisional committee of the Cambodian Youth Union, and chairman of the Cambodian Youth Association, cordially and warmly held talks with the Swedish delegation led by Anna Lindh, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Youth Union and member of the National Council of Sweden's Socialist Democratic Party. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 86] On 2 October, the Swedish youth group led by Anna Lindh, chairman of the Swedish Youth League, left Phnom Penh after a successful 3-day visit. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Im Suosdei, vice chairman of the Cambodian Youth Association Central Committee, and many other youth cadres. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9604

SUBVERSIVE REACTIONARIES CAUGHT, PUNISHED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Q.N.: "Trial of a Subversive Reactionary Clique"]

[Text] From the Vestiges of the "National Sovereignty Restoration" Organizations....

On the afternoon of 23 January 1984, a burly, short man carrying a suitcase hurriedly mingled with passengers on the departure platform of the Saigon railroad station. As he was about to board the train, he stopped short, his face turning deadly pale, because he was confronted by public security agents and tax service officials on duty at the railroad station. The public security agents invited him to come to their office. His suitcase contained no merchandise, only 400 counterrevolutionary leaflets. Faced with this undeniable evidence, he declared that his name was Ngo Van Trung, temporarily residing at 51/5 Cao Thang Street, 3d Subward, 3d Precinct, that he was the leader of the "Vietnam Militia Front for the Restoration of National Sovereignty," and that he intended to go to his native land in Binh Tri Thien to drop leaflets to create a "political echo."

Back in 1978, Nguyen Chuyen alias Tu Tuyen--who lived at Lot P in the Ngo Gia Tu residential area, 10th Precinct, and was formerly a soldier in the 3d Division of the puppet armed forces--left the Song Be new economic zone for the [Ho Chi Minh] city and became acquainted with Bieu, remnant of the "national sovereignty restoration" organization. Bieu showed Chuyen some documents of this organization, such as the "proclamation, appeal, martial law, and membership cards of the front" and invited him to join the "organization."

Entrusted in 1979 with the mission of developing the counterrevolutionary forces, Nguyen Chuyen got in touch with Ngo Van Trung, an old friend who was formerly a soldier in the 5th Division of the puppet armed forces. Trung was appointed chairman of the "Vietnam Militia Front for the Restoration of National Sovereignty" and assumed the pseudonym of Ngo Quang Toan. This reactionary group continued to lure other people into their organization which eventually counted 15 members. After assigning tasks to the new members, these reactionaries studied old documents produced by Bieu, and drafted and

stenciled many reactionary documents, such as "Proclamation of the Front," "Circular of the Vietnam Militia Front for the restoration of National Sovereignty," "Circular Addressed to Youths and Teenagers," and "Appeal to Wounded Soldiers." In essence, these reactionary documents aimed at slandering our regime, negating our people's anti-imperialist struggle for independence and freedom, and instigating the overthrow of our administration. In addition, Chuyen wrote a "confidential letter to the pope in the Vatican" and a "letter addressed to the generals" living abroad and ordered one of his organization members to flee the country and carry these letters abroad.

Once Ngo Van Trung's counterrevolutionary organization had taken shape, his clique made strenuous efforts to gain prestige. In December 1981, Trung and Nguyen Chuyen printed 100 leaflets and dropped them at the An Suong four-way crossroad (Hoc Mon District) and the Binh Hoa five-way crossroad (Binh Thanh Ward).

To control their accomplices' activities tightly and to demonstrate the "scale" of their organization, Ngo Van Trung not only used the "central committee" seal previously given him by Bieu but also ordered the engraving of a "chairman" seal and others bearing the words "Hoc Mon Subsector," "Governor of Saigon-Gia Dinh" and so on.

At Trung's order, Nguyen Chuyen designed and printed almost 100 "Righteous Man's Certificates" and issued them to their accomplices.

Trung's reactionary organization also intended to build secret zones in the Sac forest, Long Khanh, Tay Ninh, and That Son and to direct their accomplices to establish connections with the FULRO's [United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races]. They planned to use the "secret zone in the Sac forest" as a dumping ground for the American CIA's goods after the runaways from the country had established contact and obtained aid.

While carrying out these activities, Ngo Van Trung and his accomplices eagerly collected weapons and radio sets. Trung's organization possessed four signal transmitters of the PRC 25 and PRC 10 models and two revolvers.

Picked Up in the Dragnet

On 23 January 1984, as planned by the counterrevolutionary organization called "Vietnam Militia Front for the Restoration of National Sovereignty," Ngo Van Trung would take 400 leaflets, board the Thong Nhat train, and to Hue to drop them during the Tet holidays. Nguyen Chuyen would be the last man to go there to cooperate with him in disseminating the leaflets. However, the municipal public security agents quickly detected these counterrevolutionaries' activities and caught Trung at the Saigon railroad station. Immediately afterward, his accomplices in turn fell into the dragnet of law.

The counterrevolutionary organization called "Vietnam Militia Front for the Restoration of National Sovereignty" and led by Ngo Van Trung was extremely dangerous. This clique had committed many crimes against the people under the U.S.-puppet regime. After liberation day, they refused reeducation and continued to gang up and establish contact with one another to carry out

activities by relying of foreign reactionary forces and U.S. imperialism with the objective of overthrowing our revolutionary administration. However, the scheme of Trung and his accomplices did not pass unnoticed by the eyes and ears of our people. The 15 members of the counterrevolutionary organization headed by Trung were neatly caught, and tried together with obvious evidence on 8 and 9 August 1986. The municipal people's court sentenced Ngo Van Trung the leader to death, and Vu Van Chuyen and Nguyen Chuyen to life imprisonment. The remaining accomplices who were led by these three culprits received sentences ranging from 3 to 19 years in prison.

9332/9312

CS0: 4209/858

REAR SERVICE INSTITUTE MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

BK071027 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Rear Service Institute of the Ministry of National Defense held a ceremony on 12 September to mark its 35th anniversary.

On this occasion, Major General Hoang Dien, director of the institute, recalled the development of the institute over the past 35 years. Today, it has become a center for the training of rear service cadres for the Army, which is on its way to standardization and modernization. The institute has worked out a uniform plan to train a contingent of teachers and researchers; to formulate training programs; to build the material and technical bases necessary for teaching, research, living, and study; and to link theory with reality, study with practice, and the institute with army units and the battlefield more satisfactorily. The institute has also made substantial progress in its research work, in defining the theoretical principles of the rear service, in renovating the training process, and in successfully applying some scientific and technological advances in training and research.

In the days ahead, the institute will strive to train a contingent of able managers, researchers, and teachers capable of creative thinking and organizing practical work, thereby making the institute worthy of the tasks entrusted to it.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, Colonel General Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of defense, urged all cadres, teachers, and students to overcome difficulties; firmly grasp the party's political line, ideology, and military science and art; and correctly apply the principle of education and the viewpoint of realism so as to correctly resolve the questions of substance, objectives, and methods of teaching and learning, thereby helping to train new rear service cadres and to build, standardize, and modernize our armed forces.

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CSO: 4209/42

VPA GROUP STEPS UP EMULATION ACTIVITIES

BK300416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] In August and September, along with conducting mopping-up operations and launching a mass movement to call on hundreds of enemies to surrender in Area D, cadres and combatants of Group S-57 enthusiastically responded to an emulation movement to build new projects and turn out new products to greet their party congresses at the grassroots and military region levels and the Sixth National Party Congress.

On 31 August, more than 700 cadres and combatants from various organs and units of the group held a ceremony to start the construction of a dam, which will be 500 meters long and 3 meters high. In the first 10 days of work, members of the group dug and embanked over 1,000 cubic meters of dirt and rocks.

It is expected that the project will be completed on 20 October--the 21st founding anniversary of the group. Upon completion, it will turn tens of hectares of land into a reservoir with hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of water to support fish raising and production.

On the occasion of the convening of the group's party organization congress, Unit 1 and the 25th Construction Company completed and put into use two brick kilns with a capacity of 20,000 bricks of good quality. The average brick productivity at the 25th Company during this period increased by 20 bricks per day. The 68th Artillery Unit also began the construction of a vehicle and artillery technical workshop, which it is striving to complete and put into use by the end of the fourth quarter of 1986.

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CSO: 4209/42

NHAN DAN ON SOVIET, U.S. STANDS ON DISARMAMENT

BK030522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 2 October commentary: "Two Attitudes Toward International Security"]

[Text] Since the Soviet-U.S. summit held late last year in Geneva, time and realities have provided ample proof clearly testifying to two attitudes toward international security. The truth becomes all the more evident upon comparing the speeches delivered by U.S. President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at the 41st UNGA session that has just opened in New York. Public opinion in all the world's continents, including broad sections of public opinion in the United States and West European countries, has noted that Soviet Union's continuous, great, and very important efforts to check the arms race, eliminate the danger of a nuclear holocaust, promote disarmament, and strengthen peace and international security. All people of conscience have seen the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its high sense of responsibility not only toward its own security and the security of the socialist community but also toward the common security of nations and to life itself on this planet.

The Soviet Union has fully demonstrated its loyalty to its commitments in Geneva and its sincerity in its words and deeds. For 14 months now, all the nuclear test sites in the Soviet Union have remained completely silent while at forums related to peace and disarmament, people have witnessed the urgent efforts and considerable concessions made by the Soviet Union with the aim of bridging the gap between the two parties. The agreements reached recently in Stockholm among the European countries, the United States, and Canada on measures for building confidence and the conventions signed recently at the special meeting of the General Council of the International Nuclear Energy Organization in Vienna note the great contributions by the Soviet Union and the winning position of new concepts for promoting mutual understanding and trust in relations among countries.

As the head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations stressed, it is now time for concepts of blocs, groups, and ideological systems to be replaced by the concept of peace as the most precious asset. If everyone

recognizes this as a demand of this nuclear and space age that is adopted as the primary standpoint of the Soviet Union's policy toward international security, it is regrettable that this is not the core of the U.S. administration's policy at present. President Reagan also talked about peace; but beside rhetoric, his address contained many statements that have nothing to do with peace. And, judging from the actions actually taken by the United States in the past year, one can only draw the conclusion that they run contrary to what the United States wants to claim.

After the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended its nuclear tests, the United States continued to conduct nuclear tests at an increased rate--20 times in less than 14 months--with many of these tests designed for the manufacture and experimentation with space weapons. New types of strategic and chemical weapons have been produced and deployed. The United States has intensified its acts of aggression and intervention in many regions. On the U.S. side, one can see nothing but preparations for war.

U.S. President Reagan's address at the United Nations does not calm anyone except the U.S. military-industrial complex. At the forum of this largest international body, he declared to continue testing nuclear weapons, clearly revealed the design to militarize space, and showed hostility toward many independent and sovereign countries that his administration does not like. It must be stressed that Reagan's address only serves to further amplify the outmoded thinking and attitude of the U.S. administration toward international security. In reality, this attitude still consists of trying to gain military superiority in a bid to realize the new global doctrine by force and impose the will of the United States on the world.

To rationalize this attitude the top U.S. leader resorted to a ridiculous over-exercise of sophistry--proliferating and modernizing nuclear weapons to achieve nuclear disarmament, increasing the production of mass destruction weapons to ensure security, and so forth. The contentions put forward by the White House boss have found no support from U.S. congressmen. It is none other than the very chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' Armed Services Committee, Lee Aspin, who, after listening to Reagan's speech, sent a letter to the U.S. President pointing out that the latter's policy is two-sided. For the president's rhetoric about disarmament is followed by no realistic actions whatsoever, whereas all his plans for military buildup are immediately put into practice. U.S. Senator Joseph Biden made a more straightforward observation: The Reagan administration deliberately destroys the fences guarding the agreements [of the] two big countries, and this policy is the combination of an ideological system and irresponsibility toward history.

In his 19 June letter to President Reagan, Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States focus attention and efforts on resolving issues that may be agreed upon at a high level, including those concerning space and strategic offensive

weapons, intermediate range missiles in Europe, and cessation of nuclear tests. A meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan will soon take place on 11-12 October in Reykjavik, the capital of the Republic of Iceland. This meeting is designed to prepare for Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States as agreed upon by both sides in November 1985 in Geneva. Comrade Gorbachev's agreement to meet the U.S. president in Iceland is a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill and consistent policy of doing everything possible to preserve peace and make the world situation healthy. This further testifies to the Soviet Union's profound awareness of its historic responsibility. Nevertheless, goodwill and responsibility cannot be unilateral. World public opinion demands that the United States adopt a realistic attitude and constructive position at the forthcoming Iceland meeting so as to reach some agreements with the Soviet Union which will remove the obstacles on the way toward the second Soviet-U.S. summit.

The recent agreements reached in Stockholm and Vienna prove that the issue concerning security of mankind can be solved through serious dialogue.

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CSO: 4209/42

VFF PRESS CONFERENCE ON UNITED FRONT ANNIVERSARY

BK291555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report by a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, the VFF Central Committee held a press conference in Hanoi this morning to introduce some activities aimed at preparing for a propaganda campaign to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front [VNUF], 18 November 1930 - 18 November 1986.

Before a large number of local newsmen, Mr Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, made a statement. Under the CPV leadership, the VNUF was one of the factors contributing to the victory of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. After our country entered the stage of socialist revolution, the VFF became the largest sociopolitical organization characterized by its broad union of various groupings and its profound popular nature. The front serves as a direct link between the various broad social strata and the party and as a reliable bastion of the state. Especially over the past few years, the grassroots VFF organizations of more than 10,000 villages and subwards throughout the countries have been ceaselessly consolidated. Developing their role, these organizations have coordinated with other member organizations such as the women's and youth unions, and so forth, to successfully carry out the political tasks of various localities and contribute to building firm and strong administrations and implementing party positions, lines, and policies at the basic level.

Last year, the VFF at all echelons served as the activists to motivate all localities to participate in building elderly people's welfare fund and to promote the movements for economizing, afforestation, and the purchase of government bonds for national construction, and so forth. In the immediate future, the VFF committees at all levels will join the administration and mass organizations in stepping up the patriotic emulation movement to overfulfill the 1986 state plan and score achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress. These activities are also aimed at recording practical achievements to mark the 56th anniversary of the VNUF, now the VFF.

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CSO: 4209/42

STATE ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK060725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of the State Archives Department held its party congress recently, Comrade (Minh Van) of the department reported.

In the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, the party members attending the congress contributed numerous valuable ideas to the draft political report of the party Central Committee. The congress also devoted much time to making a thorough review of the overall situation of the party organization on its 1985-86 term and laid down the guidelines and tasks for its 1987-88 term. It accurately evaluated the party organization's strengths and clearly pointed out the shortcomings, deficiencies, and weaknesses to be overcome in the archives service's management and specialized work.

The congress unanimously noted that, despite the many difficulties facing them in life and work, party members and cadres of the State Archives Department have upheld their spirit of mastery and their sense of responsibility and have successfully carried out their service's central political task, namely to safeguard and make good use of state archives to effectively serve the socioeconomic objectives set forth by various resolutions of the CPV congresses. The congress also adopted a program of action with practical and concrete targets to score outstanding achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress and in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the archives service and the 5th anniversary of implementation of the regulations on safeguarding state archives.

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CSO: 4209/42

LOW-LEVEL HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES END

BK060246 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] As of 30 September, party organization congresses of districts, precincts, towns, and party bases directly subordinate to the Hanoi municipality party committee have concluded. Apart from giving their views on the draft reports of the municipal party committee and the party Central Committee, nearly all the congresses debated and issued resolutions on future duties and tasks. Particularly, the congresses of districts, precincts, and towns issued resolutions on duties for 1986 and 1990 [as heard], citing production and life a central task.

Congress participants discussed measures to improve systems, renovate thinking and behavior, and perfect leadership. With a view to creating favorable conditions for effective leadership, the congresses of districts, precincts, and towns in Hanoi elected new party committees in accordance with Directive No 80 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on increasing the number of party committee members who are young, directly engaged in production and female.

According to the first statistical reports, the number of party committee members has increased by 35 percent. In the suburbs, new party membership accounts for 41 percent and 60 percent in some localities such as Dong Anh and Son Tay Districts. Those over 45 only account for 15-20 percent. The average age of many district party committee members is 41. The number of party members who are workers has increased from 2 to 8 percent. Female membership has increased from 15.5 to 20 percent. The number of college educated cadres has increased from 23 to 32 percent. In Ba Vi District alone, the number of such cadres has increased from 8 to 20. The number of party members working in party bases has increased from 37 to 41 percent.

In urban areas the average age of Dong Da precinct party organization members is 40.5--formerly 44. The number of workers directly engaged in production accounts for 18 percent. In Hoan Kiem precinct, the average age of party members is 41--5 years younger than the previous membership age.

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CS0: 4209/42

SHORTCOMINGS, IMPROVEMENT OF INSPECTION WORK DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Thuc Lan of the 1st Precinct: "Inspection Must Be Updated"]

[Text] During the recent past, inspection has made a fairly great contribution. In all fairness, however, it must be said that its effect has been very limited in comparison with its objective. Many friends of mine work in the inspection sector. They confided to me that they were relegated to "inoperative positions" where, with their hands tied, they could do only menial jobs, had no opportunity to develop their abilities, and thus became less enthusiastic. They added that they were saddened mostly by the fact that their own friends had a prejudice against their occupation and gradually shunned their company. This situation led to the following consequences as far as task execution was concerned:

--Leaders failed to exercise tight control of the implementation of tasks by subordinate executive echelons. People in charge of carrying out the leaders' decision did not know how much they had done correctly or incorrectly. There was no basis for promptly correcting mistakes made in exercising guidance and executing tasks.

--Because of the failure to discover quickly the mistakes made by certain persons in carrying out tasks and in their ethical behavior, these people got bogged down ever more deeply in the erroneous path from which they could no longer be pulled out.

--The society suffered great losses which consisted mostly of slow development, excessive waste, and unjustifiable inequities. Naturally, it is impossible to mention all the consequences in all areas.

Of course, not all units and localities were in such a situation. Inspection was sometimes carried out satisfactorily and effectively in some places. What matters is the need for an apparatus that works uniformly. Since other sectors have been subjected to changes, the inspection work must also be updated to suit the situation. Instead of describing the existing apparatus, we will merely present some suggestions made by many people about the inspection task:

1. It is necessary to define exactly the position and role of the inspection work which is one of the three state management sectors--leadership, executive, and inspection.

2. A uniform network must be created for the inspection sector: Inspection organizations--such as people's inspection units, specialized inspection units, and control units of trade unions in various agencies, units, and subwards--must be merged into a grassroots inspection commission. Meanwhile, the management of cadres of the inspection sector must be detached from the grassroots level.

3. Schools and courses must be opened to provide training and advanced training continuously for inspection cadres at all levels, especially at the grassroots echelon.

4. A new policy on inspection must be promulgated, and must include rules and regulations. Its implementation must be specifically guided by the inspection sector.

5. Information networks and mass organizations must launch an intensive and extensive explanatory and propaganda campaign to make everyone understand the inspection work and participate in it under various forms.

If they study documents in friendly countries, persons having experience in inspection will find better measures to improve the inspection apparatus. In presenting the above ideas, we merely wish to make a modest contribution according to our abilities.

9332/9312

CSO: 4209/85C

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Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

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9332/9312

CSO: 4209/858

IMPACT ON WORKERS OF 'DECISION 34' DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Life and Decision 34"]

[Text] Up to now, basically there has been no more rumor and gossip about Decision No 34, because no one can balk at the exacting needs of life and no one can resist natural changes. As Comrade Truong Chinh has put it, "Let's not stand in the way things evolve, lest we be destroyed." Decision No 34 relative to the development of home economics, individual economics, and secondary economics has been and is welcome by the large majority of the people. Obviously, the decision reflects a just policy since, as Comrade Truong Chinh also put it, "If we want to assess whether a policy is correct or wrong, good or bad, let's see whether or not most people are enthusiastic, unanimous, and eager in carrying it out." Decision No 34 is symbolic of a just conception of the nature of the transitional period and an act of leadership self-awareness and economic management in the transitional period. Let's put away the concern of some people that it will "generate more private property." Likewise, we should not worry about "its making people sever themselves from socialism." And also, rid ourselves of the apprehension that "it will ruin small industry and handicraft cooperatives" as rumored. (As a matter of fact, there are a great many small industry and handicraft cooperatives that have been faring very well in business, and that are strengthened and developed into "extremely valuable components" of a rational economic structure of the transitional period. Regarding those cooperatives that have been in existence by name only, they did not wait for Decision No 34 to fall apart. To me, those cooperatives just followed a pre-drawn track toward their own destruction without any force being able to sway the natural path, and the result should not both us! The issue is that we will develop home economics, individual economics, and secondary economics while we will endeavor to build, strengthen, and develop small industry and handicraft cooperatives, and not do one thing at the expense of the other!) Decision No 34 will not "disturb the economy" as some worry it will. Comrade Truong Chinh analyzed this issue as follows: "Certain comrades are concerned that if all economic potential is used and developed to the fullest extent, if policies expanding production are issued, and if we integrate the efforts of the state in creating more jobs, and that of the people in developing employment on their own, the economic situation will be gravely disturbed because our limited

resources in material supplies, raw materials, and energy may be siphoned off from state-operated organizations to the collective and private production area. Well, if this were so, should we limit production and refrain from providing every worker with a job in order to avoid economic disturbance? Moreover, the same concern would illustrate the fact that we are not placing our confidence in the power of the people, and that we lack awareness on the evolution of things. Actually, when production is expanded, favorable conditions are created for more employment opportunities for the workers. By the same token, due to labor distribution in society, a portion of the labor force will gear itself up into producing more material supplies and raw materials for production in order to address the needs of society. The working people will develop their resourcefulness to overcome difficulties and expand production." Commenting on economic management in the transitional period, Lenin has pointed out the objective survival of different economic components, and the coexistence of various forms of socioeconomic structures. Defending his "enhancing production forces" standpoint, Lenin condemned the theory that does not take into account the totality of economic structures, and that abstractly of its capitalism against socialism. He said: "When we are suffering from a dire shortage of products that stems from our condition of absolute poverty, it is ridiculous that we are frightened by the pressure exerted by capitalism, ... There is nothing to worry about. In a small production situation, the workers' state has at its disposal sufficient means to allow existing useful and indispensable relationships to develop and it can control these relationships." (Lenin: "Economic Leadership and Management in the Transitional Period," Ho Chi Minh City Publishing House.)

Buoyed by the new socialism, many citizens, skilled people, unemployed individuals wanting jobs and willing to participate in production, unused potential and, it may be said, material resources that have been placed in mothballs and thought of as "finished," were awakened. A group of working citizens are rolling up their sleeves and, in conjunction with the government and other functional sectors, are carrying out Decision No 34 in the best manner possible. At present, obstacles to the new policy are not completely mute. However, what is more important is to concentrate to solve urgent problems in material supplies, raw materials, energy, technical installations, taxes, prices, regulations, and marketing, etc. The problems have been exposed directly at various levels and sectors by producers or submitted through the city industrial and commercial liaison office. These difficulties are far from being simple, and each trade, each occupation has its own needs, and requires different solutions which must be thoroughly studied, surveyed, and solved in order that Decision No 34 can be efficient as expected. Hindrances to the implementation of the Decision must not only be eliminated by words, but also by deeds.

We are presently confronting harsh livelihood problems. To ease up our difficulties, and gradually attain stabilization, in addition to showing our spirit of unity and mutual assistance, and promoting the role of the commerce sector as the "housewife" of the people in binding their two daily meals, the fundamental issues are stepping up production, carrying

out to the fullest extent Decision No 34, and by all means, creating jobs for the workers. Difficulties are still piling up, including those affecting Decision No 34 itself whose detractors are not about to cease their opposition, but there is no doubt whatsoever that the resourceful efforts of the people combined with actions taken by related agencies, will contribute to overcoming the lingering problems in a satisfactory manner.

9458/12828
CSO: 4209/7

IMPORTATION OF MOTORCYCLES QUESTIONED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Thanh Tam: "About Motorcycle Imports"]

[Text] We have carefully read the article in HANOI MOI of Sunday 7 June 1986 about the "'Cub' Honda Motorcycles" scandal in Dong Anh.

We applaud the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee and the Hanoi municipal Party Committee for making public the punitive measures against faulty cadres in the party committee and People's Committee standing committee of Dong Anh District.

Here, we will not discuss the extent of that punishment, focusing instead on motorcycle imports, especially those from capitalist countries.

The "Cub" motorcycle scandal in Dong Anh has led to the discovery of similar abuses in other places, vindicating the adage that "when the water falls, the stones are revealed."

No less illuminating is the story entitled, "Failure At Halfway," in LAO DONG No 26 of 26 June 1986, about the "distribution" of motorcycles in the Dong Trieu state farm--a process that has enabled party committee and trade union committee big shots to roll in money.

We would like to raise the following questions:

1. It has been said that motorcycles should be imported for subsequent exchange for agricultural products. I submit that this argument is basically false. Producers of agricultural products for export (peanuts, sesame, beans, chili, etc.) are peasants, the majority of who want to buy, not motorcycles, but rather staple items for everyday use, such as bicycles, bicycle parts, fabric, drugs, kerosene, school furnishings for their children, fertilizer, insecticides, etc. If peasants were allowed to take motorcycles in exchange for their agricultural products, most of them would inevitably sell these motorcycles for a profit, and buy other necessary commodities. And sell to whom? The rich, indeed, because motorcycles cost a pretty penny in the free market. And who are these rich? In the present situation, are they 100 percent honest and sincere? And do we need to serve--even "indirectly"--that category of people?

2. We all know that our foreign currency reserve is limited. That is why our party and state have used it sparingly, buying only what is extremely necessary for production and livelihood. Do we already have a surplus of these "extremely necessary" goods? It is hoped that, during the current self-criticism and criticism campaign, importation, management, and banking organs, which have proposed and issued licenses for importing motorcycles, will give the people a satisfactory answer.

3. It is no secret that motorcycles require gas and oil. For a long time, our state has temporarily ceased supplying these commodities to motorcycles, due to fuel shortages. In fact, that measure was also designed to save foreign exchange. But at the same time, we have imported motorcycles. Did people (in many places, not just UNIMEX in Hanoi) bear that contradiction in mind when they issued licenses for importing motorcycles?

Currently, a large number of motorcycles are ridden, day and night, nationwide. Where do their owners get gas and oil?

Foreign currency is needed to import spare parts, besides gas and oil. If we import motorcycles this year, we will end up importing spare parts next year, spending an additional amount of foreign currency in the process. This is not because we stubbornly cling to the bicycle; but we should bend over backward to limit the use of motorcycles...and also of automobiles.

9213/12828

CSO: 4209/838

READERS' FORUM: SUGGESTIONS FOR SOCIOECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Quach Thanh Tung, 63A Hoang Dieu, Thu Duc: "Suggestions on Socioeconomic Management"]

[Text] Much has been said about negative phenomena such as corruption, bureaucratic attitudes, and decadence of some cadres and party members. Those problems have reached such an intensity that they need to be resolutely eliminated. Nevertheless, all our efforts must not be mustered solely to fight negativism (because at best, we can uncover one or two cases out of hundreds of cases that go unchecked,) and we must not forget that wrongdoings committed by cadres and party members are the consequences of their individual standpoints and of our structural organization and policies, and that those wrongdoings have been the primary impediment and hindrance for production in the past many years. I would like to amplify this issue:

On Prices and Goods

Prices have always been set lower than the value of commodities, and this situation tends to cause socialist properties to be treated as consumer things, and not processed and manufactured to become goods as they should in the framework of the present production effort. Consequently, many products should be strongly promoted and manufactured to support domestic livelihood and exports, but irrational prices have ruined production and created serious shortages such as pork, sugar, cereals, cigarettes, cotton, etc.

If we want to stabilize and lower prices, we must first institute rational prices to allow products to accrue assets, and we must expand production and communications and transportation to make more goods and to serve as the basis for lowering prices. If we willingly lower prices of commodities just to create an artificial parity with wages, the inevitable result is that we will eat up today our tomorrow's ration.

On Wages

Wages have always been lower than the price estimate of living of the workers, and the latter are forced to do whatever they can to supplement

their earnings, from legitimate approaches to dishonest schemes. Facing such stringent living conditions, we cannot help showing a certain flexibility and leniency in handling negative cases, unwillingly losing party discipline and state laws.

In order to get more resources for the state budget and to ascertain that wages are commensurate with market prices, trade organizations must sell exactly at market prices, and remit the totality of the price discrepancy income to the budget.

On Money

If the banks strictly carry out their functional prerogatives and allow all economic organizations and all individuals to deposit and withdraw their money freely, it would be much easier for the state to mobilize capital from citizens. People do not want to put their money in the bank, or they would rather make transactions in cash without going through the bank partly because withdrawing money from the bank is quite a difficult experience.

The state possesses a full-fledged mechanism of the proleariat to control and to investigate any criminal offense involving any organization or individual violating economic laws. Therefore, the bank has to do nothing else but fulfill its business functions, and leave the authority in control to other functional agencies.

On Import and Export

If the developing industrial nations in the world relaxed their customs barriers as has been done in our country, they would rapidly become bankrupt. Because our customs barrier was relaxed, some export-import agencies kept importing foreign goods to satisfy the common "foreign goods are better and more liked" syndrome at the expense of domestically produced commodities which would be able to withstand any comparison with foreign goods in terms of quality and prices. A large part of foreign currency was used to import major consumer goods to attain a so-called high economic efficiency in matter of domestic consumption, adversely affecting domestic production development.

Export and import transactions must aim at reestablishing a balance wherever it is not achieved, and at stimulating production development. The major means for reestablishing that balance is a rational export-import tax policy. It is advisable that taxes be reduced or exonerated for finished products for export, and for the import of raw materials, fuel, material supplies that cannot be produced domestically. Taxes should be levied on raw materials for export, on imported commodities that can be produced domestically, and especially heavy taxes must be collected on major consumer goods.

On Foreign Currency Owned by Vietnamese Nationals Abroad

Many families in our country have relatives abroad. If the state buys foreign currency from Vietnamese nationals abroad at a favored rate of approximately 80 percent of the export expenses, it can buy annually tens of million dong in foreign currency. This is a significant source of income. Obviously, disbursing a large amount of cash to buy those foreign monies would create certain problems. Since in the final analysis, nothing in this world could bring an absolute advantage without some inherent adverse effects, and since we would reap more advantages than suffer problems, this foreign currency buying business is advisable.

The sending of goods from abroad is not as profitable as transferring money, and should therefore be limited, with the exception of production materials and medicine. Due to the endemic shortage of these supplies, appropriate measures must be instituted to encourage Vietnamese nationals to send them, especially medicine needed to protect the people's health. This serious shortage should be lessened with adequate inducement and good management.

On the Management Mechanism

The governmental and economic management mechanisms must be staffed with elected individuals with adequate morality and ability, and their terms would equal the terms of members of party committees at the same level.

So far, we have implemented a system of elections to fill positions at various levels of government. Individuals of high integrity and morality were elected, but we have not been able to choose really talented people. Candidates who run for office tend to make general statements with the same overbearing style, such as "faithful to and strictly executing and holding the party line and policies," causing the electorate to have no other choice but to pick individuals with seniority and good background, or who occupy high positions without knowing whether or not they will be able to discharge their new duties.

To eliminate an overbearing style in elections, the candidate should be required to inform the voter of his program of actions to carry out party policies. In so doing, he will allow the electorate comfortably to choose their most trustworthy and meritorious representatives.

9458/12A28

CSO: 4209/7

NEPOTISM IN STATE AGENCIES SCORED IN 'READERS' MAIL' COLUMN

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 18 Jun 66 p 14

[Article by Ba Long: "Children of the Elite" from "Readers' Mail" column]

[Text:] Why do people say "children of grandfathers, grandchildren of fathers" instead of "children of fathers, grandchildren of grandfathers"? To explain this idiom, we must surely ask the linguists' help. To me, it simply refers to the bigwigs' children and grandchildren who, because of "complicated relation ties," usually have a share in the good fortune of their fathers and grandfathers. I don't know whether my interpretation is right!

An example can be found in various agencies of the ministry where I work. A rough estimate will reveal the presence of about 30 persons who have family relationships with the minister and who are working in these agencies. They are his wife, children, grandchildren, daughters- and sons-in-law, and also nieces- and nephews-in law. There are so many of them that we often do not know how to address them, and have to dub them all "members of the minister's household." Because they are members of his household, they will, sooner or later (usually sooner and not later), be installed in seats which the newspaper DAI DOAN KET once identified as "scented seats"--that is, a kind of seat that entitles one to "high salaries and numerous bonuses." After the minister had brought his relatives into public offices, the vice ministers followed suit, naturally to a lesser extent, each bringing in about five or seven of his "family members." Ever since then, there has been much gossip about such acts but many other office employees just clicked their tongues and said: "Well, there is an old saying that whenever a person takes office...[all of his relatives will profit by it] and that's that!"

Of late, the party newspapers in turn reported examples of serious self-criticism performed in many localities--such as Thach Ha, Quynh Luu and some districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province--where the situation was similar to that mentioned above but naturally to an extent appropriate to the "district level"--that is, only a few and not tens of "family members" were put on the state agency payroll. These examples should be cited and emulated because immediately after the self-criticism sessions, these localities proceeded to "correct all mistakes." On hearing of this, my colleagues resumed their talk: "A ministry is greater than any provincial service and much greater than any district bureau. Now is it 'pleasing to the ear' to say that the ministry must follow the district's example?" However, the consensus has always been that the greater the power and the higher the rank held by a person, the more necessary it is for him to set a bright example for people at the lower echelons. Thus, is the act of "allowing about 30 family members to profit by it" wrong and if so, will it be corrected? Or shall we wait and see?"

PEOPLE EXPRESS WISH FOR VIRTUOUS, SKILLFUL CADRES

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 18 Jun 86 p 14

[Article by T. Thien Huu of 43 Tien Bo Street, Kien An Town, Haiphong: "Earnest Aspirations of the People" from "Readers' Mail" column]

[Text] Uncle Ho, the gifted leader of our nation, used to give us this advice: Whatever his position, everyone must develop these virtues: "Diligence and thrift, integrity, and justice without partiality." He also reminded cadres and party members that they were leaders of the masses, and simultaneously loyal servants of the people. In giving this modest, heartfelt, and reasonable advice, he hoped that cadres and party members would not succumb to individualism, bureaucracy, and corruption--the evils which have always been condemned by our social system.

However, a number of cadres in various sectors have quickly forgotten our uncle's advice, and are thus quite blamable. After the liberation of South Vietnam, they have become degenerate, contracted bad habits left behind by the U.S.-Thieu regime, indulged in inordinate drinking, squandered money, lived in luxury, and consequently committed acts worse than those admitted through self-criticism in many provinces and districts, and published by the party press.

Much can be said about that, but most noteworthy is the fact that while the market has not yet been managed, depraved persons are vying with one another in spending money, buying goods at all costs to indulge in luxurious living.

Therefore, the people earnestly hope that the Sixth Party Congress will meet soon to formulate new guidelines for all fields of activity, especially for the assignment of leading roles to politically and technically qualified cadres who have virtues and a fairly high standard of economic and cultural knowledge. At the same time, it will be necessary boldly to appoint cadres with scientific degrees to the post of assistant to motivate them to exert greater efforts. Concerning the two functions of secretaries and chairmen of district, ward, provincial, and municipal committees, it will be important for the central level to guide a really democratic choice and elect cadres with moral virtues and leadership skills. If this is done, the lower echelons will certainly become wholesome because cadres play the most decisive role.

Finally, the people wish that criticism--which is the sharpest weapon, and simultaneously a preventive medicine--be established as a principal criterion of patriotic emulation; if so, deviant and dissolute cadres will probably vanish together with other bad and negative practices.

TRUTHFULNESS IN CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM URGED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 18 Jun 86 p 14

[Article by Dinh Linh of the Advanced Military Institute: "We Must Dare Speak The Truth" from 'Readers' Mail' column]

[Text] To turn criticism and self-criticism into a powerful and effective weapon, it is most important that not only that individual comrades in the party should display truthfulness but the party committees should also do so in their capacity as collectives. How can an untruthful individual hide his own shortcomings and mistakes before a truthful party committee collective? In addition, there must be collective masses made up of many truthful persons who dare speak the truth and criticize their leaders. Only if these three factors--self-critical individuals, party committees, and the masses--are linked together and support each other can the effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism be developed. Of these three factors, party committees have an extremely important effect. If strong and truthful, party committees can easily motivate individual cadres and party members, especially leading cadres, to practice self-criticism properly, and can induce the collective masses to contribute their views and criticize party members and the collective party leadership.

Because their destiny is linked to that of the party, all party members and cadres are sad to hear Le Duc Tho's remark that "it can be said that never has such a decline in ethics and life-style been seen in the party." This is really a sad fact, but party members and cadres cannot accept it with their hands tied? Because formerly they were not afraid of bloodshed and sacrifices during the many years of resistance against aggressors, they should not dare to struggle against the bad practices that are undermining our party's reputation now.

Lenin said: "Self-criticism is as powerful as a sword, and can heal wounds." On his part, Le Duc Tho asserted that if key cadres and leading organs at high levels do not set a good example of self-criticism, it will be impossible to develop a really democratic style in the party, and this will immediately obstruct criticism and self-criticism. It follows that whether the sword can exert its sharp effect of healing wounds depends on the association of the

above-mentioned three factors: individual party members and cadres, party committee collectives, and collective masses.

Solomentsev, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "We must frankly admit that until recently, the habit of deceiving the party and state and making ostentatious displays has not been duly checked. Some leaders have followed this dangerous path to stick to their 'leading seats' at all costs. Considering themselves special, irreplaceable persons, they have made every effort to make it impossible for many party, state, and local organizations and agencies to exercise control."

Only by daring to make truthful statements such as these CPU members, can we assure the success of the current criticism and self-criticism campaign. Daring to speak the truth to promote the cause of the party, and protect its purity and reputation is the minimum virtue required of each cadre and party member.

9332/9312

CSO: 4209/866

MANAGEMENT OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently instructed all levels of authority and all branches of production to resolve a number of urgent problems in the management of materials and equipment. The directive ordered the State Planning Committee and all materials-supplying ministries to enter in the balances of the State Plan all existing materials and equipment whatever their sources: home-produced, imported, listed in inventories, being circulated, being used, reprocessed, sub-standard, waste and scrap...

The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Materials and Equipment and all related organs are to work out plans for putting unused inventories into the production circuit.

Materials-producing enterprises are to deliver in full their quotas to materials-supplying organizations, including surpluses, if any.

Imported materials and equipment, as soon as they are unloaded, must be immediately delivered to the enterprises concerned, as indicated by the State Plan. No State organ is authorized to keep them for itself or to distribute them otherwise than indicated in the Plan.

Imported materials and equipment and those later transferred from sector 2 are also to be entered in the balances of the State Plan. As matter of principle, units to which production targets are assigned and which are to deliver their products to the State shall be given their planned shares of materials and equipment. On the basis of the targets of the State Plan approved by the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee, through the agency of ministries, general departments, people's councils of provinces, cities and special zones under the central authorities, shall assign shares of materials and equipment and delivery quotas to production and trading units.

The settling of accounts concerning, on the one hand, the materials and equipment assigned to the various branches and localities by the State and, on the other, the amounts of products they have delivered to the State shall be carried out by the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Materials and Equipment and other materials-supplying organs.

Private citizens are forbidden to trade in materials and equipment under the management of the State.

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS LABOR FORCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 pp 17-20

[Text] The Central Highlands cover 5.5 million hectares, 16% of the national territory. They comprise in fact five basaltic plateaux separated by mountains of the Truong Son range.

The strong point of the region is land and forest. Forest land occupies about four million hectares, 22% of the national total. Forests cover 2.3-2.5 million hectares, 32% of the national total, and contain about 45% of the country's timber reserves. So far, little reforestation has been conducted. Besides, labour employed in forestry accounts for only 9% of total social labour.

The second strong point of the region is agriculture, which is practised on 1.5 million hectares. Rubber covers 300,000 ha; coffee 90,000 ha; tea 30,000 ha; wet rice 100,000 ha; pasture 160,000 ha. At altitudes of 1,000 metres and more above sea level, temperate-climate crops can be planted. According to a survey for the period 1990-2000, if all the land available is planted with rice and other food crops, enough food may be ensured for four million people, double the present population figure and equal to anticipated future population. Agricultural labour accounts for 71% of the total, and amounts to 614,000 people.

Industry also faces promising prospects, particularly mining, processing, consumer-goods and export-goods industries. In view of its potential wealth, its altitude, and its location at a point bordering three countries (Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea) the region assumes strategic importance with regard to the economy, security and national defence.

However, population density is still very low (from fewer than one to five people per square kilometre). Besides, the practice of slash-and-burn farming by the local minority people has put a brake on economic progress.

The point now is to turn the local economy into a market economy, make appropriate investments and bring in more manpower. Better education will help gradually reduce the outdated mode of farming. Since liberation in 1975 the sedentarization movement has made some progress. In certain areas

wet-rice cultivation has achieved high yields. In Dac Lac province, food availability in 1984 averaged 400 kilos per head of population. It must be said, however, that progress has been grossly insufficient on the whole.

Population composition in the Central Highlands has undergone important changes in the course of history. Kinh people (the majority nationality) began to settle here at the beginning of this century. By 1935, they numbered about 20,000 (5.5% of the population). By 1980, their number had increased to 797,000 (52%). Thus, over a period of 45 years, their number had increased 40-fold and their proportion in the total population 10-fold. The trend of migration from north to south and from the lowlands to the highlands has in fact been continuous, although it varies in intensity, features, and objectives according to each period. Following liberation in 1975, the Party and the State advocated a policy of uniting all nationalities for socio-economic development throughout the country, and 100,000 people were settled in this region.

With a view to building and consolidating the revolutionary power, at the beginning the newcomers included a wide variety of people: Party and administrative officials, mass-organization cadres, scientists and technicians, manual workers... Later, the new settlers have mostly been farmers. In general, Kinh people coming here have settled mostly in towns, district centres and localities close to roads and rivers. A campaign has been under way to encourage intermingling of settlers of various nationalities with a view to promoting production, communications, exchanges, transfer of farming technique...

Since 1976, the effort to move labour and population to the Central Highlands has made an important contribution to the region's socio-economic development. A notable achievement has been recorded in food production, in particular the diffusion of wet rice planting among the national minorities. Production relations have made progress. Farms and logging camps have been set up and the cooperative movement has spread.

Over a period of nine years, from 1976 to 1984, 400,000 people were settled in the Central Highlands. About 70% stayed. In spite of fluctuations, the percentage of people who stayed tended to increase (60% in 1976-79); 80% in 1980-84). This was due to better selection of modes and places of settlement and better preparations. A survey of State-run farms indicates that the rate may be as high as 85-92%, due to more stable living conditions. However, the figure is lower for State-run logging camps: 70-75%.

On the whole the proportion of people who choose to stay after moving to the region is still low. Why? There are two main reasons:

First, little financial aid is provided to the new settlers, with the result that their incomes drop sharply compared with their earnings at their areas of origin. According to a 1984 survey, while monthly incomes at the area of origin averaged 5,400 dong per working person and 1,330 dong per head of population, the figures dropped to 4,700 and 1,240 dong at the new area of settlement.

Second, such facilities as school, market, hospital, road, welfare and cultural establishments, are much poorer at the new settlement, not to mention housing and household equipment. The new settler is particularly concerned about the availability of school and hospital.

Some of the new settlers have been growing only enough food for their own needs, while devoting the rest of their time to exploiting forest resources. This runs counter to the objective of the movement, which is to get the farmers to produce not only food for themselves but also for society, while refraining from doing any damage to the forests.

Not enough encouragement has been given to managerial, scientific and technical cadres to establish themselves in the Central Highlands. The selection of new settlers has emphasized quantity rather than quality.

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CSO: 4200/21

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS NEZ DESCRIBED

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 pp 7, 8

[Text] At present, in Lam Dong province in the Central Highlands, the New Economic Zones built by people from Hanoi comprise 37 units with 2,267 cadres and employees: State farms account for 41.2%, industrial enterprises for 27.1%, circulation and distribution establishments for 9.4%, agricultural management and general administration for 22.3%.

The scientific, technical and managerial personnel include 46 engineers, 140 cadres with a secondary education, 166 with an elementary training. The education service comprises 62 cadres graduated from teachers colleges and junior colleges, 162 elementary teachers and kindergarten nurses. The health service comprises four doctors, 20 assistant doctors, 28 nurses. Besides there are 136 skilled workers.

Between 1979 and 1983, 28 cadres were sent to colleges and junior colleges (teacher-training, medical and agricultural management), 125 to secondary training establishments, 142 to elementary training establishments and 75 to schools for engineering workers.

Between 1983 and 1985, on-the-spot training was given to elementary and kindergarten teachers, farm-machinery workers, book-keepers, etc.

In 1986-90, more personnel will be recruited with a view to ensuring a rapid pace of development: 83 engineers, 10 medical specialists, 113 secondary-level cadres for productive establishments and 40 secondary-level cadres for administrative offices.

Industrial output value, while only 282,000 dong in 1976, had increased to more than 62 million dong by 1985. The value of commodities produced in 1976 was only 262,000 dong but by 1985 had increased to nearly 43 million.

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CSO: 4200/21

BRIEFS

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT ENTERPRISES--In the first half of this year, small-industry and handicraft enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City produced 7.2 billion dong worth of goods (99.4% of the target for the first half of the year, an increase of 19.5% over the same period last year); 5.8 billion dong worth of deliveries to the State (93.5% of the planned target); and 978 million dong worth of exported goods (94.1% of the planned target). [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 p 15] /9317

CSO: 4200/21

HANOI REPORTS NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRESS

BK040828 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to figures released by the Statistics General Department, as of 25 September, the entire country had reaped the summer-fall rice on 731,000 hectares or nearly 82 percent of the cultivated area.

The provinces of An Giang, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long, and Dong Thap have basically finished the harvest. The two provinces of Nghe Tinh and Long An have reaped the rice crop on 80-85 percent of the cultivated areas.

Generally speaking, this year's summer-fall rice crop has yielded the same or more than that of last year. If the provinces actively step up harvesting efforts on the remaining acreage to avoid floods that may be caused by heavy rains, the summer-fall rice production volume may meet the target.

Concerning the 10th-month rice crop, by 25 September, the southern provinces had transplanted more than 1,458,000 hectares, fulfilling almost 85 percent of the area plan. Some provinces such as An Giang, Dong Thap, and Tien Giang have basically finished transplanting work. Ben Tre, Long An, and Ho Chi Minh City have transplanted the 10th-month rice on 90 percent of the planned area. Meanwhile, the remaining provinces are striving to finish the 10th-month rice in early October. Nationwide, the 10th-month rice is growing fairly well, but it is now being damaged by harmful diseases and insects.

In the north, as of 25 September, nearly 294,000 hectares of 10th-month rice had been struck by harmful diseases and insects, accounting for 23.6 percent of the total acreage and increasing by 55,000 hectares as compared with the previous 10-day period. Harmful diseases and insects are concentrated most heavily in the provinces of Hai Hung, 53,000 hectares; Ha Nam Ninh, 50,000 hectares; Ha Bac, 30,000 hectares; and Thanh Hoa, 29,000 hectares. In the two municipalities of Hanoi and Haiphong, harmful diseases and insects have also struck 11,000-15,000 hectares of 10th-month rice.

Besides harmful diseases and insects, the 10th-month rice in the northern provinces has in the recent past suffered drought on 129,000 hectares. The current spate of rainfall that is evenly distributed among the various provinces have helped reduce the drought-stricken area and sped up the earing process of the rice plants.

In the southern provinces, the 10th-month rice has been growing more favorably. Harmful diseases and insects have appeared on 78,000 hectares and are concentrated chiefly in the provinces of Hau Giang, Cuu Long, Minh Hai, and Long An. Timely efforts are being made by the provinces to control harmful insects and diseases in most of the affected areas.

The past 10 days have seen a fairly rapid rise in the rate of planting subsidiary food crops, grain, short-term industrial crops, vegetables, and beans nationwide, accounting for an increase by 5-7 percent over the same period last year with the biggest increase credited to soybeans, peanuts, jute, and corn.

With regard to the northern province's winter crops in particular, corn has been planted on more than 6,000 hectares, sweet potatoes on more than 12,600 hectares, potatoes on 426 hectares, and vegetables and subsidiary food crops of assorted types on nearly 6,400 hectares.

This year's winter crop is encountering difficulties because planting work has been slowed down somewhat by the belated ripening of the 10th-month rice. Nevertheless, the northern provinces are striving to plant the largest ever winter crop to make up for the losses sustained in the 10th-month crop season.

Along with urgently planting winter crops, the northern provinces are making active preparations for the winter-spring crop. At present, the provinces have plowed 20,000 hectares of ricefields and 13,000 hectares of seedbeds, and are arranging seed, capital, and draft power for the winter-spring crop.

Meanwhile, in the southern provinces, active efforts are being made to plow lands and plant the winter-spring rice directly. In particular, Long An Province has planted the winter-spring rice on 3,800 hectares.

According to forecasts by the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department, rains will continue to fall for a few more days in the north before the coming of the cold weather. In the next 10 days, we must continue to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases with attention given to using manual means. Urgent efforts must be made to immediately harvest the 10th-month rice plantings that have ripened; and as soon as the harvest is completed, lands must be plowed for planting the winter crops with priority given to corn and sweet potatoes whose seasonal planting period is about to end.

Along with planting winter crops, the provinces must reassess the availability of seed, supplies, and draft power for the winter-spring crop. Localities that have been struck by waterlogging and floods recently must take advantage of sunny days to dry their seed stocks so as to prevent damage from moisture and harmful insects and diseases.

For the southern provinces, work in the next 10 days must be concentrated on finishing the summer-fall rice harvest, caring for the 10th-month rice and finishing transplantation in the remaining acreage, and preparing all the necessary conditions for embarking on production in the 1986-87 winter-spring crop season.

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CS0: 4209/42

FIGHTING DROUGHT TO SAVE 10TH-MONTH RICE REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Xuan Mai: "Suburban Areas Intensively Fight Drought"]

[Text] As of 5 July, due to lingering hot weather and difficulties in ensuring a steady supply of electricity to pumping stations, drought has affected about 1,495 hectares of 10th-month rice, out of a total of 2,370 transplanted hectares, and 2,695 hectares of seedlings, including 100 hectares where all seedlings have died. Districts with hard-hit rice and seedling areas include Dong Anh, Soc Son, Me Linh, and Phuc Tho. The water conservancy and electric sectors are striving to coordinate to concentrate power on pumping stations, especially the major ones in Phu Sa, Dan Hoai, etc. According to still incomplete statistics, on 5 July only a little precipitation was noted: Son Tay 11.3 mm; Phuc Tho, 15 mm; Thach That, 2.5 mm; and Me Linh, 16 mm; and on 6 July, rain fell only in urban areas--31.4 mm. The hot spell has abated but rainfall is still scant. That is why districts and water conservancy corporations keep fighting drought intensively to help the 10th-month crop get off to a flying start, making the most of existing pumping and bailing facilities, mixing mechanical with manual means, and bending over backward to save electricity and water.

In recent days, while fighting drought to save the 10th-month rice, the districts and cities have taken steps to prevent and control typhoon, flood, and waterlogging. During Alert No 1 at the end of June, many districts sent out dike patrol and guard forces to assume their duties in Ba Vi, Phuc Tho, and Dan Phuong districts, and Son Tay and Gai Lam cities; however, in general, supplies were scarce, equipment for guard stations in serious short supply and far below requirements. The municipal committee for flood and typhoon control has reviewed some major facilities such as the Trung Ha floodgate (Ba Vi) and the protective wall at Dai Lai Lake (Me Linh), and has regularly inspected the state of readiness of various sectors, wards, and districts. The dike management force has built a series of technical facilities for major clusters, sections, and newly erected floodgates and have closely followed developments on the dike situation, preparing itself for all circumstances. Some districts including Gia Lam, Tu Liem, and Soc Son, have begun to clear out bushy areas and solve deficiencies on the dike system, achieving initial results in the process. The localities have been holding technical courses for patrol, guard, and assault forces.

9213/12828

CSO: 4209/838

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT ON CROP DAMAGE NATIONWIDE

BK010849 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] According to figures released by the Statistics General Department, 371,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop throughout the country are being ravaged by harmful insects and diseases. In the northern provinces alone, 293,700 hectares have been affected, or 23.6 percent of the cultivated area, of which 53,000 hectares are in Hai Hung Province, 50,000 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 30,000 hectares in Ha Bac Province, and 29,000 hectares in Thanh Hoa Province. The provinces concerned have concentrated manpower and means on exterminating harmful insects and diseases. But due to a serious shortage of pesticide, the affected area, instead of decreasing, has increased by 55,000 hectares over the previous week.

In the northern provinces, 129,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop have been hit by drought, with Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Hai Hung being affected most seriously. Yesterday, downpour was reported in nearly all Bac Bo Provinces, with the volume of rainfall averaging 20-30 mm. To create favorable conditions for the main rice crop to grow ears, various provinces have continued to combat drought with all mechanical and manual means available.

The area of 10th-month season vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plants grown through the country this year has increased over the previous crop by 5.9-7.3 percent. Especially, the area under some crops has expanded quickly--maize, by 13 percent; soybeans, by 64 percent; and jute, by 82 percent.

To make up for the losses caused by the recent natural calamities, all localities have worked out plans to expand the area of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plants in the coming winter-spring season. Concerning potatoes in particular, if planted by bulb, there is enough seed for the cultivation of 30,000 hectares. Various provinces are urgently disseminating the advances in the technique of germ and bulb splitting to all agricultural production establishments and laborers so as to increase the potato area to 50,000 hectares.

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CSO: 4209/42

NHAN DAN VIEWS SMALL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

BK051621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 2 October editorial: "Small Industry and Handicrafts Serve Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Together with other economic sectors, the small industry and handicraft sector has undergone initial changes in considering agriculture truly as the first and foremost front. It has also undertaken many specific tasks to encourage agriculture to develop.

First, each year the small industry and handicraft sector produces for or supplies agriculture with tens of millions of hand tools, improved tools, and transportation and processing means and thousands of metric tons of fertilizer. During the first 6 months of this year, despite numerous difficulties, the sector fulfilled 58.2 percent of the planned norm, in terms of value of output, for goods in support of agriculture in 1986, an increase of 1.3 percent over that in 1985.

Second, the small industry and handicraft sector is processing products and raw materials that have been discarded in agriculture, thereby enhancing the value of these products and raw materials by several times, supplying society with many important items for consumption and export, and enabling agriculture to develop comprehensively and to create vast areas of raw-material crops, such as jute and rush, in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Cuu Long, Hai Hung, and Thanh Hoa Provinces.

Third, the small industry and handicraft sector is highly capable of organizing and developing its construction force to help carry out land reform and build the new countryside in toward large-scale socialist production. A concrete manifestation in this domain is that in almost all localities, the small industry and handicraft forces have participated in building and repairing houses, warehouses, animal husbandry stations, bridges and culverts, irrigation projects, and other sociocultural and public projects.

Fourth, the engineering force of the small industry and handicraft sector is responsible for maintaining any medium and minor repair of all farm machines, improved tools, and ordinary tools--from knives and sickles

to work machines of various types--on the spot to promptly meet the urgent demands of the crop production season.

Fifth, except for a large volume of consumer goods with a national character that is under the responsibility of the state-operated industry sector, most other commodities--such as agricultural products, processed food, wooden articles, ordinary household utensils, ready-made garments, and school furniture--are supplied by the small industry and handicraft forces to meet on-the-spot demands and suit the taste of consumers in each locality.

With the development of small industry and handicrafts, more branches and professions have been created. Each year, this sector attracts hundreds of thousands of surplus laborers from the agricultural production sector, thus helping to create the new division of labor in the rural areas.

Proceeding from this position and task, the development of small industry and handicrafts in agriculture among districts and villages is an activity that suits the production status and life in the rural areas at present.

All localities and sectors, especially the small industry and handicraft sector, should go by the characteristics, arable land, traditional professions, labor capabilities, raw materials, and the needs of each region to devise production and business plans. They should also combine small industry and handicraft products with the needs of agriculture, forestry, and fishery and create a new link between small industry and agriculture to enable them to encourage each other to develop.

The small industry and handicraft sector must focus its activities on this agriculture in organizing various suitable branches and professions, especially those involving engineering, the production of tools, repair work, construction materials, and the processing of agricultural products.

To satisfactorily support agriculture, it is necessary to create various rational forms of organization aimed at optimally using all capabilities in terms of raw materials, professional skills, and labor in each region and each locality. These are professional handicraft production establishments, professional teams, family secondary professions, and individual handicrafts to attract people of all age groups, using their time most rationally, to participate in small industry and handicraft work. These are also the best organizational guidelines to serve agriculture effectively and help form an agroindustrial production structure right from the beginning and from the basic units.

What we should pay attention to is the successful establishment of integration among various state-operated economic components, cooperatives, and family handicraft production and cooperation teams in localities under the forms of loose union or products group--satellites of various state-operated establishments. This is aimed at working out

plans for the production of goods in a way that is focused on the central tasks of agricultural production, as well as at improving the productivity, quality, and efficiency of all handicraft production establishments.

Truly considering agriculture as the first and foremost front and developing the results and experiences it has obtained, the small industry and handicraft sector, under the leadership and guidance of various local party committee and administrative echelons and with energetic and creative organizational and managerial measures, must direct all of its production establishments at serving agriculture. The sector must also consider this as one of the most important tasks to accelerate the development of both agriculture and small industry and handicrafts.

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CSO: 4209/42

URGENT TASKS FOR SMALL INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 pp 5, 6

[Text] On 25 June this year, the management committee of the Central Federation of Cooperatives issued a directive laying down six urgent tasks for small-scale industry and handicrafts in the second half of this year:

1. To work out and implement a plan for carrying into effect the draft resolution of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee on the autonomy of grassroots units in production and trading. The summing-up of experience in pilot units will be succeeded by its diffusion to all other units. Attention must be paid to the following links: planning, economic contracts, procurement of raw materials and semi-finished products, removal of bottlenecks affecting prices, economic contracts, procurement of materials...
2. To step up the emulation movement for good production and good management, the core of which is the effort to "raise product quality, create new product lines, produce more marketable goods."
3. To actively prepare for a summing-up conference on socialist transformation and the consolidation of the new production relations. Accurate assessment is to be made of such forms of organization as cooperative, production collective, and producer household (private production).
4. To continue to implement the plan for the management of four product lines according to powers devolved by the State. Localities upon which such powers have already been devolved (Hanoi, Ha Bac, Dong Nai, Thuan Hai...) will communicate their experience to others.
5. Cooperative federations at all levels shall carry out criticism and self-criticism with a view to raising their revolutionary style of work, improving leadership and personnel management and strengthening internal solidarity so as to make the most of their potentials and fulfil their tasks.
6. Work in other fields shall be scrutinized for the fulfilment of all targets of the 1986 plan.

/9317

CSO: 4200/21

BRIEFS

HANOI-XIENGKHOUANG BUS SERVICE--Implementing a protocol on postal and communications cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, since 8 July the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Motor Transportation Department have opened a joint bus line linking Hanoi to Xieng Khouang (Laos) on Highway 9. Passenger Bus Enterprise No 12 carries passengers from Hanoi to Nong Het (495 km), from where Lao buses continue to trip to Xieng Khouang. Each month, there are two departures from Hanoi on the 8 and 22 and two return departures from Nong Het on the 11 and 25. Two years ago, on 8 June 1984, the same bus enterprise was assigned the task of opening the Hanoi-Tchepone bus line (735 km) on Highway 9. So far, the enterprise has organized 60 return trips, hauling more than 1,300 passengers, including Lao cadres, workers, and students and Vietnamese cadres, workers, and troops fulfilling their duties in Laos. [Text][Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jul 86 p 1]9213/12828

CSO: 4209/838

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES MEETING ON VACCINATIONS

BK011135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Implementing Directive 373-CT dated 5 December 1985 of Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on promoting the expanded program for vaccinating children throughout the country, and by order of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Public Health convened a meeting of the Central Steering Committee of the Expanded Vaccination Program on 26 September to discuss a plan for organizing and carrying out a nationwide vaccination program for the 1986-87 winter-spring season.

The meeting had the honor of welcoming Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who spoke at the meeting and gave a directive. We would like to present to you the contents of this directive as follows:

Comrade Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan, comrades and friends, and foreign guests:

First of all, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I welcome the conference of the Central Steering Committee of the Expanded Vaccination Program organized by the Ministry of Public Health to evaluate the results of the implementation of Directive 373-CT of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and to formulate objectives, plans, and measures to promote this program in 1986 and subsequent years.

As all of you know, our party and state attach great importance to prophylactic medicine, and of preventive medical measures, vaccination, especially vaccination of children, is a positive, active, and highly effective measure as well as the least expensive one. This is also an important measure of the initial health care work for the benefit of the people in our country and other countries of the world.

Implementing this important policy, the Ministry of Public Health has, for a long time now, made an effort to achieve self-sufficiency by producing vaccines for children. Since 1981, our country has participated in the Expanded Vaccination Program initiated and aided by WHO and UNICEF to popularize before 1990 the vaccination of children under 6 years of age against six contagious diseases, namely tuberculosis, whooping cough,

diphtheria, tetanus, measles, and poliomyelitis, with first priority being given to infants under 1 year old. This is a practical task that benefits our people in many ways. All sectors and echelons must carry it out in a highly satisfactory and thorough manner and strive to basically complete the Expanded Vaccination Program by late 1988 or early 1989 and maintain it in subsequent years.

We are fully capable of speeding up this program because we have an extensive medical service network and because our people have a good sense of and take a keen interest in protecting the health of their children. Moreover, we also enjoy the hearty assistance of various international organizations.

To ensure the successful implementation of this Expanded Vaccination Program, I request that the party and people's committees at all echelons consider it as a central task and, therefore, assume direct responsibility for guiding the satisfactory implementation of the program within the limits of their respective localities. The ministers, sectors, and mass organizations at the center, especially the Ministries of Education and Finance, the Mother-and-Child Care Committee, the Vietnam Women's Union, and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, must regard it as their duty and must be responsible for coordinating with the public health sector to guide and mobilize their own sectors and mass organizations to actively respond and contribute to the implementation of this program. The information, press, radio and television organs are responsible for propaganda and educational work aimed at enabling the people to clearly see the benefits of the program so that they may enthusiastically participate in it.

The Ministry of Public Health and the medical service system are the standing organ of the Steering Committee of the Expanded Vaccination Program. As such, they are mainly responsible for coordinating with various sectors and localities to formulate projects, objectives, and plans for each year and to mobilize their work force and means to ensure the implementation of this program throughout the country. They must also make periodical reports on the results of their work to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In 1985, we already launched a nationwide vaccination campaign, and some localities have obtained good results. I hope that in 1986 and 1987 vaccinations will be carried out in a larger area and the number of localities doing well in this work will increase even further.

The Ministry of Public Health and the Central Steering Committee should learn from the successful experience of various localities and widely disseminate them so as to encourage and promote a mass movement to ensure fine results for the Expanded Vaccination Program and to respond to the wishes of our foreign friends to whom we would like to express on this occasion our profound gratitude for their humanitarian support and assistance.

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BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION--By decision of the Council of Ministers, an Institute for the Study of Materials has been set up under the Vietnam Institute of Sciences. Its work will contribute to a rational use of the country's natural wealth. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 p 16] By decision of the Council of Ministers, the name of the Research Institute on Radio and Television Technology has been changed to Research and Development Institute on Radio and Television Technology. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English No 107, 1 Aug 86 p 16] /9317

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